UNITED NATIONS WORLD

Illinois U Lib

Photograph of Mrs. Pandit by Katherine Young

e Story of India's Mrs. V. J. Pandit by Pearl S. Buck

y's Foreign Minister Sforza and Czechoslovak Premier Gottwald on the New Europe . . .
mic Plans in France by Joliot-Curie . . . Inside Story of the Morgenthau Plan by Fred Smith

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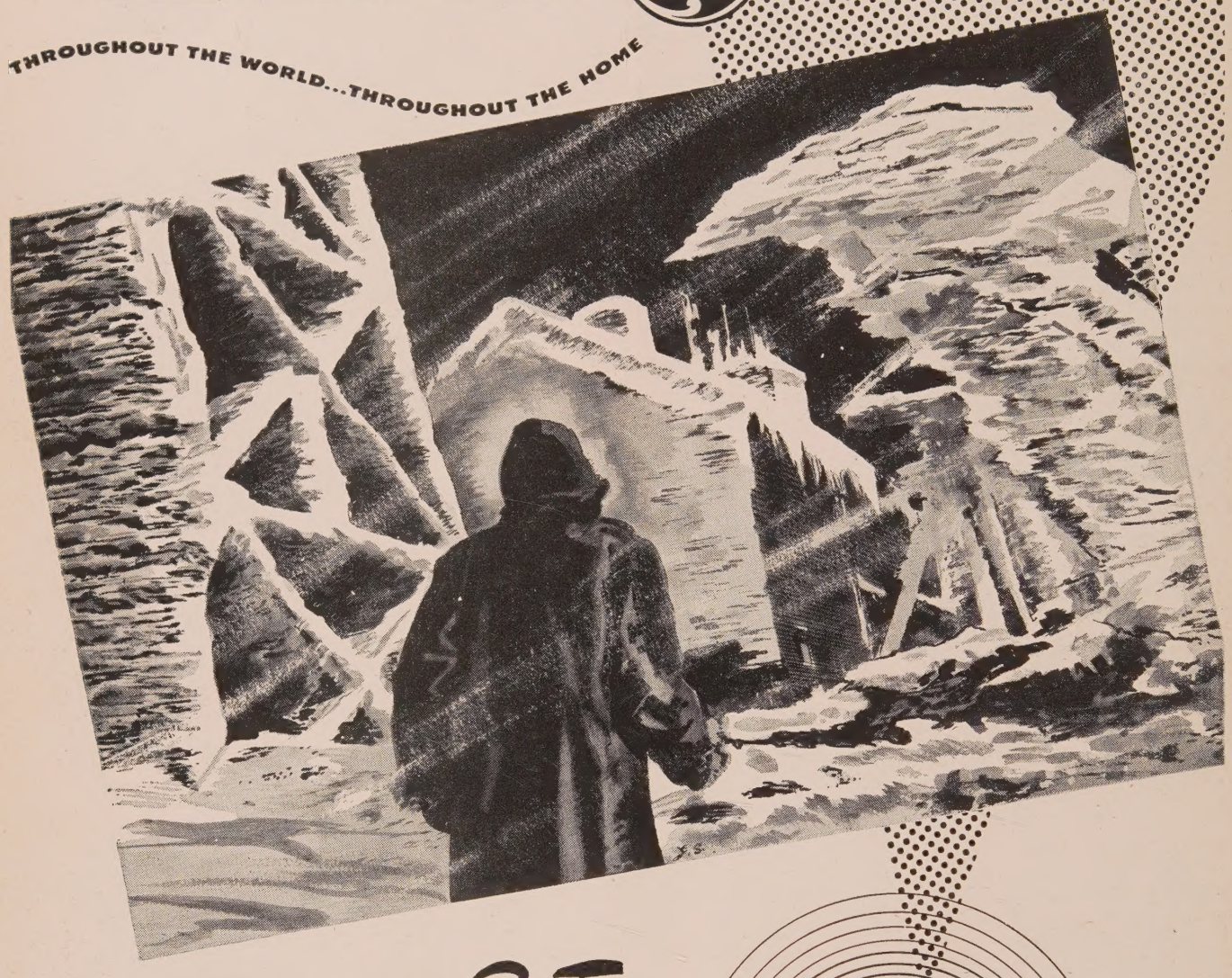

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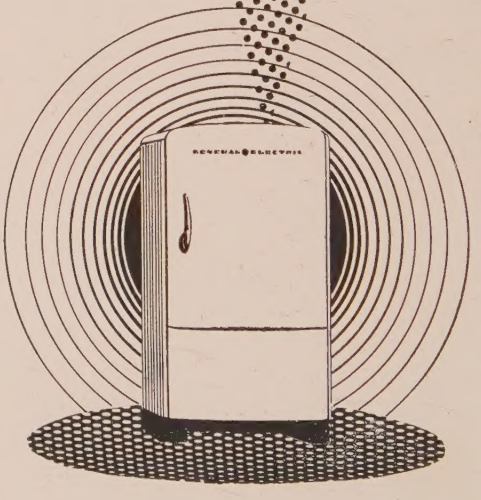

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Congratulations!

The Editors of the United Nations World have been greatly encouraged by the hundreds of messages of congratulations that have poured into the UNW office since the publication of the first issue in February. These messages have come not only from distinguished spokesmen of the UN itself and of the diplomatic world in general, but also from people in many other walks of life. Because of their number and of pressure upon space, we are able to print on this and the next page only a very small selection.

The aim of the Editors is now to live up to the praise so generously accorded them.

"The first issue of the United Nations World is a splendid piece of work. I hope that your magazine will reach a rapidly widening circle of readers in the months to come not only in the United States but in other countries. . . . You may be assured of my continuing interest in your enterprise."

WARREN R. AUSTIN
Chief U. S. Delegate to the UN

"I wish . . . to extend my heartiest congratulations to the editors for their splendid issue of February 1947. It is extremely gratifying to us, concerned as we are, with the success of the United Nations, to know that an outstanding group of editors are giving so generously of their time to present our efforts with such skill and forcefulness to the peoples of the world."

GUY DE LA TOURNELLE
French Representative to the Security Council

"The UN has a tremendous task to achieve, namely, that of uniting the entire world for peace and cooperation, progress and brotherhood . . . I hope that your magazine will greatly contribute toward the achievement of this goal and will speed the victory of our common and just cause."

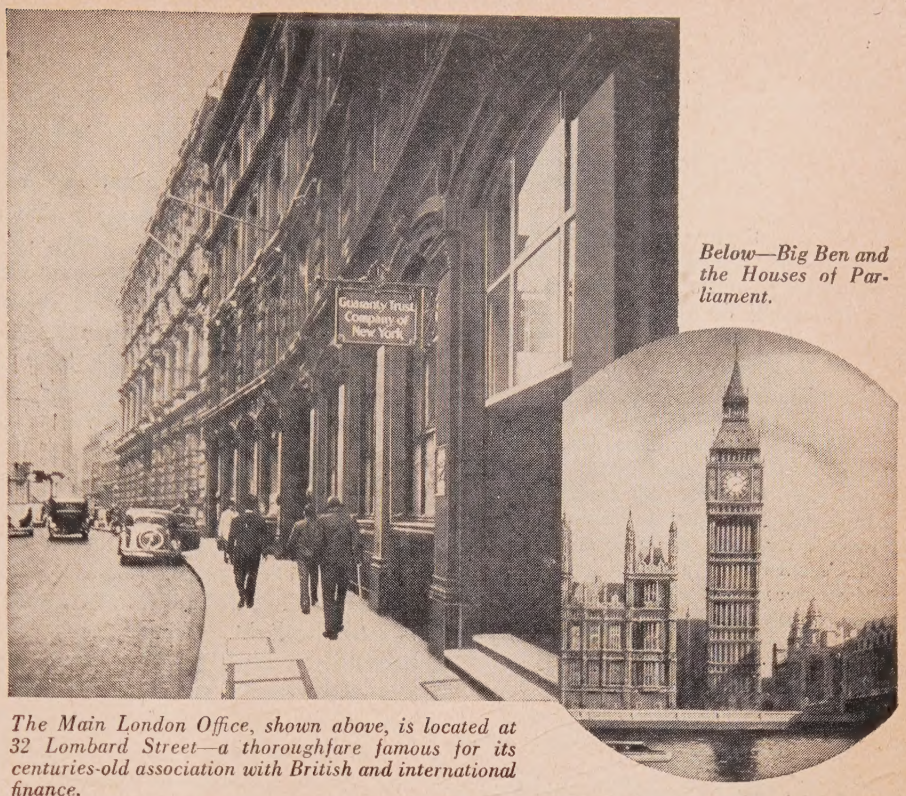
JERZY MICHALOWSKI
Alternate Representative of Poland to the UN

"Through the distinguished magazine, United Nations World, (I send) friendly greetings to the democratic peoples and cordial wishes for their welfare."

TOMAS BERRETA
President of Uruguay

"I want to congratulate you on the first issue of your magazine. It is a very excellent job."

JOSEPH L. PHILLIPS
Director, Foreign Affairs, Newsweek



Below—Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament.

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"I found your magazine very interesting and well presented and wish to congratulate you for your contribution to a better world understanding."

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DE LOS MONTEROS
Mexican Ambassador

"I . . . wish to take this opportunity to express my adherence to the noble principles which you uphold. Rest assured that I shall gladly do whatever is in my power to aid you in furthering these ideals."

JOSE ARCE
Argentine Ambassador to the UN

"This . . . to say how delighted I am with United Nations World. It is really first class. You have hit exactly the right note, and have kept the issue interesting from cover to cover. If you can maintain this standard the paper is bound to be a great success and a most useful contribution to popular understanding of the work of the Organization. My warm congratulations."

DAVID OWEN
Assistant Secretary General
of the UN for Economic Affairs

"I . . . like very much your method of presenting United Nations problems. . . . Congratulations on this splendid magazine and best wishes for its success."

WALTER H. BEECH
President, Beech Aircraft Corporation

"It impresses me as meeting a definite need and as being unusually well edited. It should serve a very useful purpose. Best Wishes.

LOUIS RUTHENBURG
President, Servel, Inc.

"Allow me to congratulate you on the publication of your magazine. . . . You are engaged in a very noble undertaking, and your magazine will undoubtedly do a great deal to spread ideals for which the United Nations stand and which, I am happy to say, you and I are fighting for."

GENERAL HO YING-CHIN
Chinese Delegate
to the UN Military Staff Committee

"The magazine is extremely interesting, and I should like to congratulate you and your associates on so auspicious a beginning. There is, I feel convinced, a definite and important place for a publication such as UNW, which presents a non-partisan and international approach to matters dealing with the United Nations."

DEAN ACHESON
U. S. Under-Secretary of State

The United Nations World welcomes letters from readers expressing their views on the international scene or seeking information about international affairs in general and the UN in particular. Arrangements have been made for questions about the UN to be answered in our columns by high officials of the UN or by delegates.

LIFE IN OUR WORLD

AN AMAZING COLLECTION OF ODDS AND ENDS HAVING TO DO WITH THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HUMANITY IN THE ATOMIC AGE

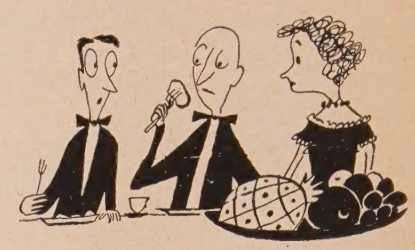
A GREAT deal of international friction, we find, is simply due to misunderstandings about words. For instance, there were no two friendlier people at the UN Commission on the Status of Women than Judge Dorothy Kenyon, U. S., and Mrs. E. A. Popova, U.S.S.R.—they even went to the Cosmopolitan Club together. Then Judge Kenyon brought up the League of Women Voters. She mentioned that the League was "nonpartisan." The Russian lady's face fell. She lapsed into inexplicable dismaying silence. Racking her brains, Judge Kenyon suddenly saw the light. "Nonpartisan!" She hastened to explain: "But, Mrs. Popova, that doesn't mean the League is against the Partisans of Yugoslavia—it just means the League is nonpolitical." Skies immediately cleared.

NOT only words, but also little matters of custom, such as food or even chitchat, cause rifts in international serenity. That we have discovered from some frank talks with UN delegates and Secretariat members about American hospitality; and, contrarywise, with American hosts. Guests from abroad never have any complaint about the *quantity* of food at American tables (indeed, they deplore the daily waste of food that could be so well used abroad). But when it comes to culinary virtuosity, well—*c'est autre chose.* Some verdicts:

American sauces—lowest rating anywhere
Salad dressings—can't get the right kind
Desserts—lack of sublety
Quiet after-dinner talk—impossible because of constant solicitous inquiries by the hostess

Guests also get bored by repetitious questions. Some choice ones:

"What nationality are you?"
"Is this your first visit to the U. S.?" (then, before there's time for an answer: "I bet you're glad to be here.")
"Aren't you sorry your wife isn't here to have a good meal with you?"
Then the clincher: "I bet you are sorry to go home."



BUT hosts, too, have some grumbles. First of all, they say that many of the delegates affect a slight air of superiority which gets on their nerves. Also, the diplomats tend to speechify—they forget they're in a private home and not a Cabinet meeting, and they consider any interruption practically a "hostile act." Other little quibbles—

If addressed as plain "Mr. So-and-so," instead of "Mr. Ambassador," or "Your Excellency," diplomats of the old school often raise their eyebrows.
Representatives of newer governments resent it if their political theories are not accepted immediately or are criticized.
Guests become impatient if someone does not understand their English.
Above all, they love to hear themselves talk but hate to listen to others.

Since the U. S., and UN will have to live together for a long time—if they are to live at all—how about hosts inventing a few more imaginative questions, about art, literature, politics, for example? And how about guests being slightly less pompous and more amenable to the new UN concept that equality of human beings applies even to diplomats?

EDINBURGH will stage a mammoth music and drama festival, Aug. 27 to Sept. 14 this year. Six full symphony orchestras will converge on the Scottish capital, including the Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Bruno Walter, the leading British Provincial Halle Orchestra under John Barbirolli, and the

Orchestra Colonne from Paris under Paul Parey. The British Glyndebourne Opera will present a three-week season. Lotte Lehman is scheduled for a concert. Louis Jouvet's company from Paris is scheduled for one week and London's Old Vic for two. The Sadler's Wells Company will perform ballet for two weeks. Plans include accommodations for 10,000 visitors daily.

Consumers' Log for 1947

WHAT can American consumers expect for 1947? The U. S. Commerce Department says there will be more meat (biggest supply in 35 years), butter, fruit and vegetables. Peak automobile production won't be reached until the last months of the year, with total output estimated at 4,250,000 automobiles and 1,500,000 trucks. New houses will be scarce. Half a billion pairs of shoes will move out of factories—enough for four pairs per person. Paper and other raw material shortages will continue to plague printers and publishers. Advertising revenues are likely to expand as scarcities diminish and buyers become coy.

COLLEGE enrollments in the U. S. have jumped 50 per cent over the prewar peak, says the U. S. Office of Education. More than 2,000,000 students, including 1,073,000 veterans, are now attending 1,749 jammed colleges and universities.

WITHIN three years, American lives saved as a result of war-time medical research will exceed the number of American military personnel killed in the war (312,000), according to Prof. Vern O. Knudson of University of California, Los Angeles.

Oranges for Poles

POLES will soon see and enjoy oranges and lemons for the first time in eight years under a Polish-Palestine agreement permitting Holy Land people to send citrus fruits to friends and relatives in Poland. Warsaw will turn over 15 per cent of the fruit consignments to Polish hospitals.

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"Steak" for Three Cents

IN ten minutes, from a two-ounce yellow powder in a cellophane wrapper, a meal equivalent in nutritive value to 3½ ounces of steak plus one potato, peas and a glass of milk was cooked the other day in the UNITED NATIONS WORLD Office, New York. It cost three cents. The demonstrator was Donald Stephens, Eastern Director of Meals for Millions Foundation Inc. Merely boiling in water transformed the Multi-Purpose Food, consisting of a soya bean base and packed with vitamins and minerals, into eight ounces of cereal-like appetizing mush. Some staff comments: Publisher White—"Excellent for emergency purposes"; researcher Anne Palmos—"Tasty . . . Savory!"; correspondent Leo Lania—"Good . . . like a combination of Roumanian polenta and Russian kasha." Through the efforts of the Meals for Millions Foundation, a nonprofit group, the MPF is already playing its part in the world fight against famine and malnutrition.

UNDER a regulation effective Jan. 1 last, every child born in France gets a health card to serve as a lifetime medical chart and register of illnesses.

Dutch Bedroom Sets for Britain

THE Dutch are going to the rescue of British hotels in need of furniture. Twenty thousand three-piece bedroom sets will cross to Britain by the end of this month under a $3,000,000 contract between the British Furnishers Association and the Netherlands Furniture Export Commission. About 30 Dutch manufacturers got the job.

Whither German Youth?

THE British have vigorously tackled the tough problem of denazifying German youth—former Hitler Jugend and Jungfolk — in their Occupation Zone. Today there are nearly 13,000 democratic youth groups in the Zone with an enrollment of over 700,000 boys and girls. Most are church-sponsored but there are also sport and study groups. Political parties and trade unions control only a few. Groups were kept small at first to prevent large-scale organization but may now be organized up to Zone level. Two schools have been set up for leadership training. In Kiel there is an English-German boys club made up of carefully selected German boys and the sons of British occupation personnel.

TWO of China's universities have finally returned home after their war-time exile. The students and faculty of the University of Nanking took eight months to transfer all their books and equipment to the Chinese capital from their temporary campus at Chengtu, 1,000 miles away. The University now has an enrollment of 1,000. At Shanghai University, which celebrated its 40th anniversary and homecoming at the same time, 2,000 students, faculty members, alumni and friends met to honor the campus, which was severely damaged during the Japanese occupation.

Nylon Grapes

EVEN the Arabs know that nylon means something "superduper," although they don't apply the word to hosiery, according to Dr. Nelson Glueck, director of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem. "We have traveled over two thousand miles in our station wagon," he says, "throughout Transjordan and Palestine; and from Dan to Beersheba, and from Ammon to Ascalon, little Arab children have been yelling to us, 'Nylon! Nylon!' " Even the street vendors shout it. One selling grapes was heard exclaiming: "*Anab* [grapes] Nylon! Nylon!"—meaning "Grapes, very good! Very good!"

"Claptrap"

THE Elgeyo people of Kenya, British East Africa, recently asked the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, for more hospitals. Mitchell told them they would have to work harder. The Elgeyo didn't like his answer and said so. Mitchell retorted: "If the Elgeyo think a nation which has just destroyed Hitler and the Japanese is going to pay any attention to claptrap of that kind, they are deluding themselves."

THERE are two million lepers in the British Empire, one-fourth of them in Nigeria.

Dreamtown, Brazil

BRAZIL is considering shifting its capital from Rio de Janeiro to an inland point and the idea has certainly caught on with Prof. Zoroastro Artiaga of the Central Brazilian Publicity Commission. He says the new capital "will be on the high plain of Goiaz State. It will be a city where demagogues cannot poison the people's minds, nobody will be hungry, and nobody will have to commit suicide because of financial difficulties."

IN its 120-odd years of independence Brazil has given operating permits to 895 foreign businesses. Great Britain leads with 317 business permits obtained since 1834. Runners-up: U. S., 252; France, 78; Belgium 49; Germany, 36; Argentina, 31.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S current brilliant theater season included performances of Shaw's *Don Juan in Hell* and Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and *Othello* by a visiting London Arts Theater group, and performances of plays by Karel Capek, Moliere, O'Neill, Priestley, Steinbeck, Stendhal and others. The Kaufman and Hart comedy, *The Man Who Came to Dinner*, also packed them in . . . Poland threatens to outdo Czechoslovakia with Shakespearean performances this year. Twenty-seven Polish theaters will compete for the best staging of any of nine of The Bard's plays.

Debate About Monkeys

MONKEYS are such a pest of agriculture in India's Orissa Province that the government pays bounties to those who kill them (four rupees for a male, two for a fe-

"The peoples of the earth must reach out their hands in friendship"*

ض ان تمد يد الصداقة

s les peuples du monde doivent se tendre la main

Völker der Erde reicht Euch die Händ

全世界的人們應伸出

НАРОДЫ МИРА ДОЛЖНЫ ПРОТЯНУТЬ ДРУ

Národy světa musí vztáhnouti ruce v př

«Οἱ λαοὶ τοῦ κόσμου πρέπει νὰ δώσουν τὸ χέρι σὲ μιὰ χειρονομία φιλίας»

Narody świata muszą podać sobie ręce jako przyjaciele.

Världens folk måste räcka varandra handen i vänskap.

**Excerpt from the official message broadcast by local radio stations throughout the world announcing the arrival of Norman Corwin on his "One World" flight.*

بعضها لبعض يجب على شعو

友誼之手

И ЖИТЬ В ДРУЖБЕ

What matters most

The language matters little—English, Croat or Arabic; the accents of the East or West, of the rich or poor, of the ignorant or well-informed. What matters most is that the human voice in a thousand places on the surface of the globe is now saying: *the peoples of the earth must reach out their hands in friendship.*

What matters equally is that the magic of radio can transmit the anxious and imperative tone of this voice to millions of homes in a fraction of a second—can make its message personally felt—can help to hasten its end-purpose.

This was the prime objective behind Columbia's current documentary broadcasts of Norman Corwin's *One World Flight:* to make the sounds of man's yearning for unity and goodwill audible to his fellow-man. Toward this objective Corwin, armed with a portable wire recorder, flew 37,000 miles around the world to talk with the people of 17 nations. Winner of the Wendell Willkie "One World Award", he was the world's first airborne explorer for peace.

It has been suggested that this series of broadcasts stakes out a new area of journalism. As such it advances the continuing tradition of CBS to extend the frontier of the art of radio—a frontier symbolized by Corwin's own career as one of radio's most notable practitioners.

One critic has said of these broadcasts: "They may contribute more to the cause of world peace than anything that has yet been done (or ever will be done) in radio." The parenthesis, at least, is open to question. For there remains far more to be done by radio in this cause than can be imagined. And, as always, it is our hope and intention to be the first to do it.

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male). Humanitarians in India have protested the bounties, but Gandhi's paper, *Harijan*, declined to join the chorus. It declared: "Man has to choose between living the same kind of natural life as other animals, and destroying rival animals so that he may live according to his ideas of civilized life."

A fantastic haul of prehistoric skeletons, including those of trachodents with 2,000 teeth, has been unearthed by a Soviet expedition in the red-rocked Nemegetu Range of the Gobi Desert in Mongolia. Bones of dinosaurs, tyrannosaurs and sauropods (which in their prime weighed seven tons) are among the choicest finds.

Good Living Conditions

Frenchmen have a new talking point for their *Tourisme* drive: France, it is announced, has the world's *next-to-lowest* murder rate. There's only one snag so far as business is concerned: across the Channel, Britain has the *lowest* murder rate.

American Lore for Czechoslovaks

A CHAIR in American Literature and History of American Civilization has just been founded at Charles University in Prague. Expressing his belief that there are only two other universities on the Continent—the Sorbonne, of Paris, and Upsala University, Sweden—that have similar departments. Maurice Hindus, the writer, appeals to Americans to contribute books that would help Czechoslovak students understand the U. S.

Country Vacations for Farmers

A HOLIDAY resort for farmers on 75 acres of woodland on Bass Lake, near Orillia, is one of the 1947 projects of the County Federation of Agriculture at Simcoe, Ontario. The cost of the land ($8,000) will be met by $100 subscriptions from county farmers and the plan also has the financial backing of local cooperatives. Cottages will be built on the land for the farmers and their families.

Trans-Atlantic Axis

THE recent tour in Spain of the Argentine football team San Lorenzo de Almagro, was made the occasion for loud plaudits by the Franco government and Falange press in favor of the Perón regime. At the Madrid match Franco appeared with the new Argentine Ambassador Pedro Radío who was sent to Spain in defiance of the recommendations of the General Assembly of the UN.

THE Allied Control Commission in Madrid and the Spanish government have reached a stalemate over the expropriation of German property in Spain valued at about $45,000,000. Citing the Potsdam Agreement, the Commission says it is entitled to handle expropriations of all German property outside Germany. Franco says the right is his exclusively—and furthermore he has refused to recognize France as a member of the Commission.

Don't Laugh

IN Buenos Aires four girls, ranging from 11 to 16 years of age, and three boys, all under 17, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct because they laughed during a newsreel showing Argentine government officials. The children said they laughed because somebody in the audience sneezed loudly.

SINCE 1940 Palestine's Jewish population has jumped by 163,000 to 630,000, half by immigration and half by natural population gains. The latest figure is 12 times that of 1919. The Arab population is approximately 1,110,000.

Equality in Naturalization

AMERICAN critics of the Oriental Exclusion Act have formed a Committee for Equality in Naturalization with headquarters in New York, to work for removal of all racial barriers to naturalization and immigration. Their objective is to gain the same lifting of racial barriers against Japanese, Koreans, Indo-Chinese and others

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that was accorded Chinese, East Indians and Filipinos in the last Congress. Meanwhile Prime Minister Mackenzie King has promised the Chinese that Canada will repeal all discrimination against them on grounds of race.

Ivan Aglow

Notes from U.S.S.R.: Using luminescent dye, the Ivanov textile mills near Moscow are turning out fabrics —chiefly for theatrical use—that glow gold, ruby and emerald in the dark . . . The world's highest iron mines, reached by a gorge-scaling funicular railway that rises 8,200 feet in 15 miles, are in operation in the Pamir Mountains, Soviet Central Asia.

THE war is over for Hollywood—Japanese movie roles can now be played by people of Japanese descent instead of by Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos, as during hostilities.

Dutch Wanderlust

ABOUT 22 per cent of the Dutch people want to leave the Netherlands, says an official of the Netherlands Emigration Foundation. He ascribes this to fear psychosis caused by the war—"People are afraid of further calamities in Europe and they are very skeptical about the future of our country."

ONLY about $64,000,000, or 3.2 per cent, of the $2,000,000,000 worth of loot taken from the Netherlands by the Germans during their occupation has so far been returned (figures at prewar 53.4 c. per guilder). The recovered booty includes 3,400 art objects, among them paintings by old masters; 4,000 cases of rare books; a few industrial plants including the AKU artificial silk factory of Arnhem.

ONLY 27 of London's 2,300 churches escaped the war unscathed—although in many cases the damage was slight. Of the 20 churches totally destroyed or heavily damaged, only eleven will be restored under plans advanced by a commission headed by the Bishop of London. These are mostly historic edifices designed by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire of 1666. It will probably be two years before restoration work can begin.

Blasted Furnace

Blast furnaces may cool off altogether as a result of a new cokeless steel-making method developed in Russia. Shifted continuously between two smelting chambers at different regimes, the molten ore mass is said to turn into steel quicker and cheaper than in blast furnaces.

A Quorum for Córdoba

BECAUSE there wasn't a quorum in the legislature to permit passage of a bill he favored, the Governor of Córdoba Province, Argentina, arrested a group of Radical and National Democratic (Anti-Perón) legislators in their homes and took them in a bunch to the Chamber. After refusing to vote, the minority legislators tried to leave the Chamber, but were grabbed and forced to stay. Meanwhile, the provincial Vice Governor, scheduled to preside over

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UNITED NATIONS WORLD

NO "FOREIGNERS"

WE ARE pledged—in the same way as are the members of the Secretariat of the United Nations—to uphold the interests of world cooperation. We must report and analyze truthfully world events, but from a *world* standpoint. No citizen of the United Nations is a foreigner to us.

Every government action, whether it be that of the United States, Russia, China, France, Australia or Saudi Arabia, must be examined from the point of view of the principles of the United Nations Charter. It must be supported when it is in conformity with the Charter, and condemned when it is opposed to it.

Cynicism has no place in our magazine. This is a magazine fighting for the implementation of the ideals of mankind. We describe the weaknesses of individuals and various countries, but we don't ascribe those weaknesses to races, nations and other groups as a whole.

WE KNOW OF NO BETTER WAY TO DESCRIBE THE UN WORLD THAN TO REPRODUCE THESE RULES OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF

1. There is no place in the world "distant" or "far" (from where?)
2. No place, culture, custom or people is "strange", (to whom?) "exotic", "queer", or "bizarre".
3. People can be "illiterate" but never "ignorant"; they can be "simple" but never "backward".
4. Avoid any suggestion of the superiority or the inferiority of any race, color or religious group.
5. There are no "heathen", no "pagan cultures", no "Christian ideals" (except in direct discussion), and no "chosen people".
6. Avoid such meaningless clichés as "East is east and west is west, and never the two shall meet"; "the sun never sets on the British Empire"; "the white man's burden"; or "the yellow peril".
7. Treat every national or local custom with the respect it deserves.
8. Avoid the word "natives" as it has been shaped by imperial custom; use it only in the exact sense, for example: as a "native" of New York—not "the natives of New Guinea".
9. Avoid "we", "ourselves", etc., when referring to citizens of the U.S. or to Westerners in general. "We" are *all* the people.
10. There can be no preaching (*who* is in a position to preach and to *whom*?)
11. Give the *FACTS*. Be objective. The people will make up their own minds... and probably they will be pretty close to right!
12. "Important persons" includes everybody of good will.

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the assembly, was refused admittance. Some of his supporters started to riot, but were dispersed by mounted police. After the measure was forced through, everybody went home.

RUSSIANS smoked several billion more cigarettes in 1946 than 1945. New brands are constantly cropping up. There are at present 150 different kinds of butts to choose from.

Airports Up Down Under

Australia's overcrowded airport facilities will be greatly expanded under a new $18,000,000 project sponsored by the Civil Aviation Minister, Arthur Drakeford. It will provide each of the five mainland capitals with two airports, one for commercial and one for private planes. Airports in New Britain, Bougainville, and New Guinea will also be improved.

FREE medical service, on the New Zealand model, for everyone in Australia is provided for in a bill sponsored by Sen. Nicholas McKenna, Minister of Health and Social Services. Estimated cost for the first few years: $48,750,000 per annum.

THE world's largest orchard, in the Soviet Kuban Steppe, covers 20 square miles and has its own airport. At harvest time, planes loaded with fruit leave daily for various Russian cities.

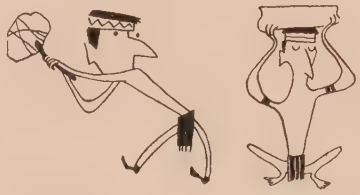
Pacific Winds

Weather changes all over the South Pacific will be flashed to interested countries from a maritime observation network decided upon at a recent conference in Melbourne attended by Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines. Each of the countries will provide observation ships.

Two Yardsticks

OF the $50,692,000,000 Lend-Lease aid given to Allies in the period March 1941 - Sept. 1946, only $10,000,000 odd has been returned to the United States—in the form of reverse Lend-Lease, cash for goods and service, etc. But Pres. Truman told Congress that "the value of Lend-Lease can never be satisfactorily measured in monetary terms."

IN a study made among students from all parts of the United States enrolled at Harvard, Radcliffe and Dartmouth, 80 per cent admitted some sort of prejudice against a minority group. The Radcliffe women had less prejudice than the Harvard and Dartmouth men. The most prejudiced of all were those who denied they had taken over the attitudes of their parents.



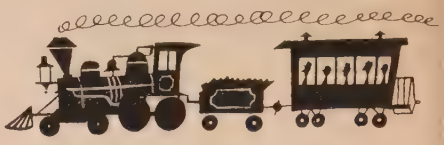
OIL workers in the Vera Cruz jungles have found a ten-foot high flat-headed stone figure dating back to 1,000 years before the Aztecs. Finds like this, including ancient skulls, have convinced some archueologists that there was an era when inhabitants of a great part of the western hemisphere flattened their domes.

SWEDEN is helping Palestine solve its housing puzzle. To ease a 50,000-room shortage, Swedish manufacturers have arranged to sell 6,000 three-room prefabricated houses to the Jewish Agency for $4,000,000.

AN expansion of 500,000 acres in the planted area helped boost Canadian crop values in 1946 by $96,000,000 to $1,247,000,000. The 1946 value was nearly double that of 1940.

India's Wings

NOTES from India. Between 20 and 30 international air services a week, including flights to both Europe and China, are planned by India's air industry, according to J. R. D. Tata, millionaire Indian industrialist and air enthusiast . . . The Punjab provincial government has offered substantial prizes for documentary films promoting Hindu-Moslem harmony . . .



Officials of the Portuguese colony of Goa, in South India, became so excited at the Indian Nationalist slogan "*Jai Hind*" (Hail India!) daubed with tar on the side of a freight car that they held the train up for three hours.

BANKA, one of Indonesia's important tin islands, is eagerly awaiting the *Roosevelt*, world's largest tin dredge, built at Tampa, Florida. This superdigger, with 148 buckets, will replace machinery wrecked during the Japanese occupation.

COSTA RICA has instructed all its consuls in Spain to list Nazi sympathizers there in order to prevent them from entering Latin-America by means of Costa Rican visas.

Oil for Australia?

The biggest search for oil ever launched in the Australian region will be begun by the Australasian Petroleum Company. First drilling of the $1,625,000 project will be made 70 miles up the Vailala River on the south coast of Papua, New Guinea.

ARGENTINA is making V-Bombs. The War Minister, Gen. José Humberto Sosa Molina, recently visited Campana, in Buenos Aires Province, to see some practice shots.

Great American Honored

THE only monument in India to an American has been erected in the Bombay district in honor of Dr. George Washington Carver, the Negro scientist. It commemorates his work with products of the peanut, which abounds in that area.

UNITED NATIONS WORLD

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MARCH, 1947

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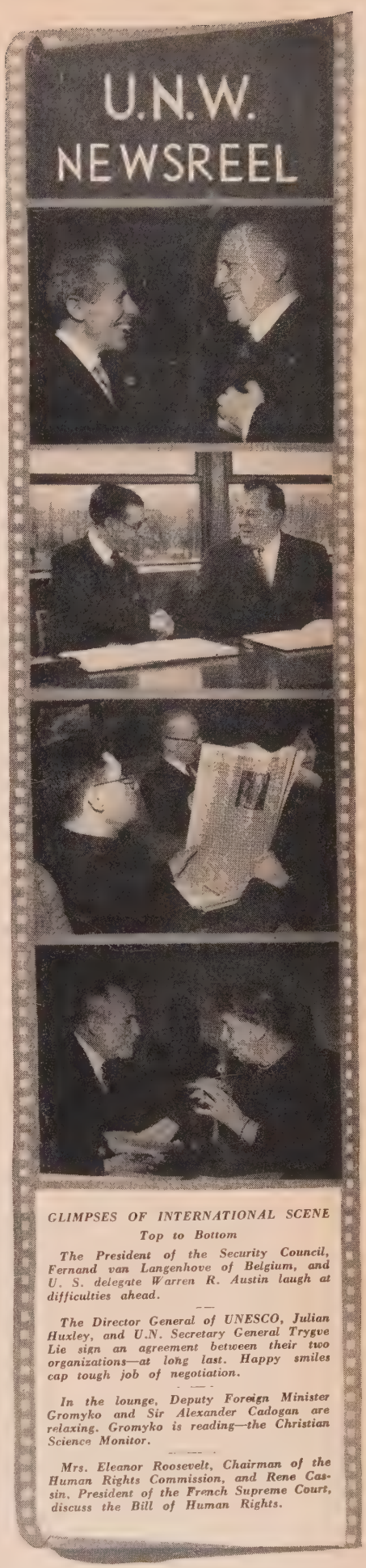


GLIMPSES OF INTERNATIONAL SCENE
Top to Bottom

The President of the Security Council, Fernand van Langenhove of Belgium, and U. S. delegate Warren R. Austin laugh at difficulties ahead.

The Director General of UNESCO, Julian Huxley, and U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie sign an agreement between their two organizations—at long last. Happy smiles cap tough job of negotiation.

In the lounge, Deputy Foreign Minister Gromyko and Sir Alexander Cadogan are relaxing. Gromyko is reading—the Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Chairman of the Human Rights Commission, and Rene Cassin, President of the French Supreme Court, discuss the Bill of Human Rights.

Exclusive Interviews:

CARLO SFORZA,

Italy's Foreign Minister—

"Italy wants to believe in the UN in order to dispel national egotisms.

"Italy will do in the UN what Cavour did at the Congress of Paris. He sponsored the coming of liberty and peace in Europe.

"The future of the world lies . . . in a world federation . . . and union of all peoples.

"Italy and Yugoslavia will have to get on together . . . Although I fear that Trieste will not fulfill expectations of peace . . . I wish it to be a first experiment of international postwar collaboration between two nations.

"Our Navy's fate . . . grieves us deeply. But we shall work in order to avoid humiliations which are unfair, useless and . . . prejudicial to everyone's interests."

BECAUSE of his long residence abroad, particularly in the United States, Count Carlo Sforza, more than any other Italian statesman now in office, ranks as a man of the world with an international viewpoint cast in a broad mold. Today he is Foreign Minister of a defeated, poverty-stricken nation which nevertheless has an important role to play in the job of rebuilding Europe, helping to harmonize the various clashing international interests in the southern European zone, and thereby contributing to world peace. For these reasons the United Nations World is happy to present the first exclusive interview with Count Sforza since he returned to Italy. Here are the questions and answers:

Q. What is your viewpoint on the development of Italian relations with Great Britain and the United States?

A. After the second world war we all now have to learn a new language, which cannot be English or French or Italian alone, or even just European, but must be worldwide instead. This is why Italy wants to believe in the UN in order to dispel national egotisms. We have to proceed step by step, of course. We Europeans have to begin by believing in Europe because too many of us like saying that Europe is finished, that our continent is getting every day nearer to being a small unimportant Asiatic peninsula. We have, instead, to realize and feel right now that Europe of which both Great Britain and Russia, together with a repentent and renewed Germany, should be a part, is none other than one of the shores of that big lake which does not separate us from but links us to America.

As for us Italians, our spiritual and economic relations with the U.S. have gone so far that everyone over here begins to realize what continental interdependency will mean. It will consolidate confidence in peace as a guarantee for us, for our children and, let us hope, for the children of our children.

Q. What shall be Italy's specific role in the UN?

A. Italy will do in the UN what Cavour did at the Congress of Paris. He sponsored the coming of liberty and peace in Europe. Shortsighted people at the time accused him of not having mentioned Italy. They were wrong. He served his country well because he identified Italy with the supreme principles marked for triumph. History later proved he was right.

Q. What is your opinion on the possibility of creating a world federation above frontiers and for the union of all peoples?

A. That is where the future of the world lies but when shall it be? That is the secret of tomorrow, may it be near or far away. What today is sure and evident, instead, is that the more the peoples of the world look toward it the more they will prove worthy to deserve life and prosperity.

Q. The Italian people seem particularly grieved on account of their Navy's disposal by the peace treaty. Can you tell us something in this respect?

The Fate of Italy's Navy

A. Yes, our Navy's fate as contemplated in the treaty grieves us deeply. But we shall work in order to avoid humiliations which are unfair, useless and, may I add, prejudicial to everyone's interest. I do believe that our Navy's gallantry in battle on the side of the Allies cannot fail to make its weight felt. We expect from the Allies that they may understand, with the solidarity which is the privilege of those who have performed their duty, that both in the dignity and honor of the Italian sailors have to be fully safeguarded.

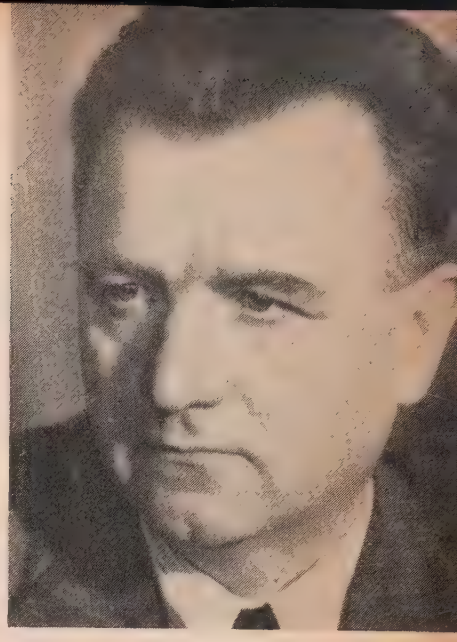
Q. What can you tell us about the future of Italy's relations with Yugoslavia?

A. I will recall what a great Italian writer born in Dalmatia, Tommaseo, said a century ago: 'If not for love, it is for their mutual interest that the two Adriatic neighbors will have to get on together.' We are doing what we can. I have already had a commercial office opened in Belgrade in order to take up and develop our trade relations, and very soon there will be an exchange of diplomatic representatives.

As regards Trieste, although I fear that the Free State will not fulfill expectations of peace or political realities, I wish it to be a first experiment of international postwar collaboration between two nations.

KLEMENT GOTTWALD,

Czechoslovakia's Premier—



"The system of the Soviets and the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the only way to Socialism.

"A way to Socialism different from the Soviet example is not only possible in our country but . . . we have already started along such a path.

"Our program states clearly that the Czechoslovak government considers the nationalization of production is finished.

"In our country private enterprise has the same possibilities and rights as the nationalized industries.

"In Czechoslovakia the coalition of the Communists with the other parties . . . should be preserved and remain the main force for our further successful development."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA is now going through a most interesting phase of political evolution. Headed by a Communist premier, Klement Gottwald, its government is based on a coalition of all parties from the extreme Left to the extreme Right. Nevertheless it has preserved many of the essential characteristics of a democratic regime. That underlines the question—Will the countries in the Russian sphere of influence be able to solve their problems in their own way or will the Communists force the Soviet pattern upon them? Here Premier Gottwald gives his views on the problem in a question-and-answer discussion with Leo Lania, United Nations World correspondent.

Q. What are the goals of Czechoslovakia's Two-year Plan? On what external and internal factors will its success depend?

A. The aim of the Two-year Plan is to overcome the consequences of the occupation and of the war, and to raise industrial and agricultural production above prewar levels and in doing so, to improve the standard of living of our people. The aim of the Two-year Plan is to create a firm economic foundation for our popular democratic regime, to create conditions for a speedy growth of the nation's wealth and to strengthen the security of our country. The most important external factor on which the success of the Two-year Plan depends is peace and friendly cooperation with the whole world; the most important internal factor is the working clan and the unity of our people.

Q. It is intended to broaden the socialization program and to include more industries among those already nationalized?

A. The program of the present government states clearly that the government considers the nationalization of production as finished.

Q. How will the free enterprise be able to compete with the nationalized industries?

A. In our country private enterprise has the same possibilities and rights as the nationalized industries. It is true that we incorporate the private sector into state planning, and therefore we want nationalized and non-nationalized industry to be fused into one organization which would make possible a planned economy. But we are careful not to make sound competition of both sectors impossible or to weaken this competition.

Q. Does the Communist Party plan to rebuild eventually Czechoslovakia on a Soviet basis?

A. The Communist Party strives for the realization of socialism, but in our opinion, the system of the Soviets and the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the only way to socialism. The struggle against nazism and the victory over it—these vents of great revolutionary importance—have created in a number of countries, and in our country too, conditions for a peaceful development of the already attained revolutionary gains toward socialism.

I even think that such a path to socialism different from the Soviet example is not only possible in our country but that we have already started on this road, and have, indeed, come part of the way. Nationalization of industry or the popular democratic system of our public administration—these are first land-marks on this road.

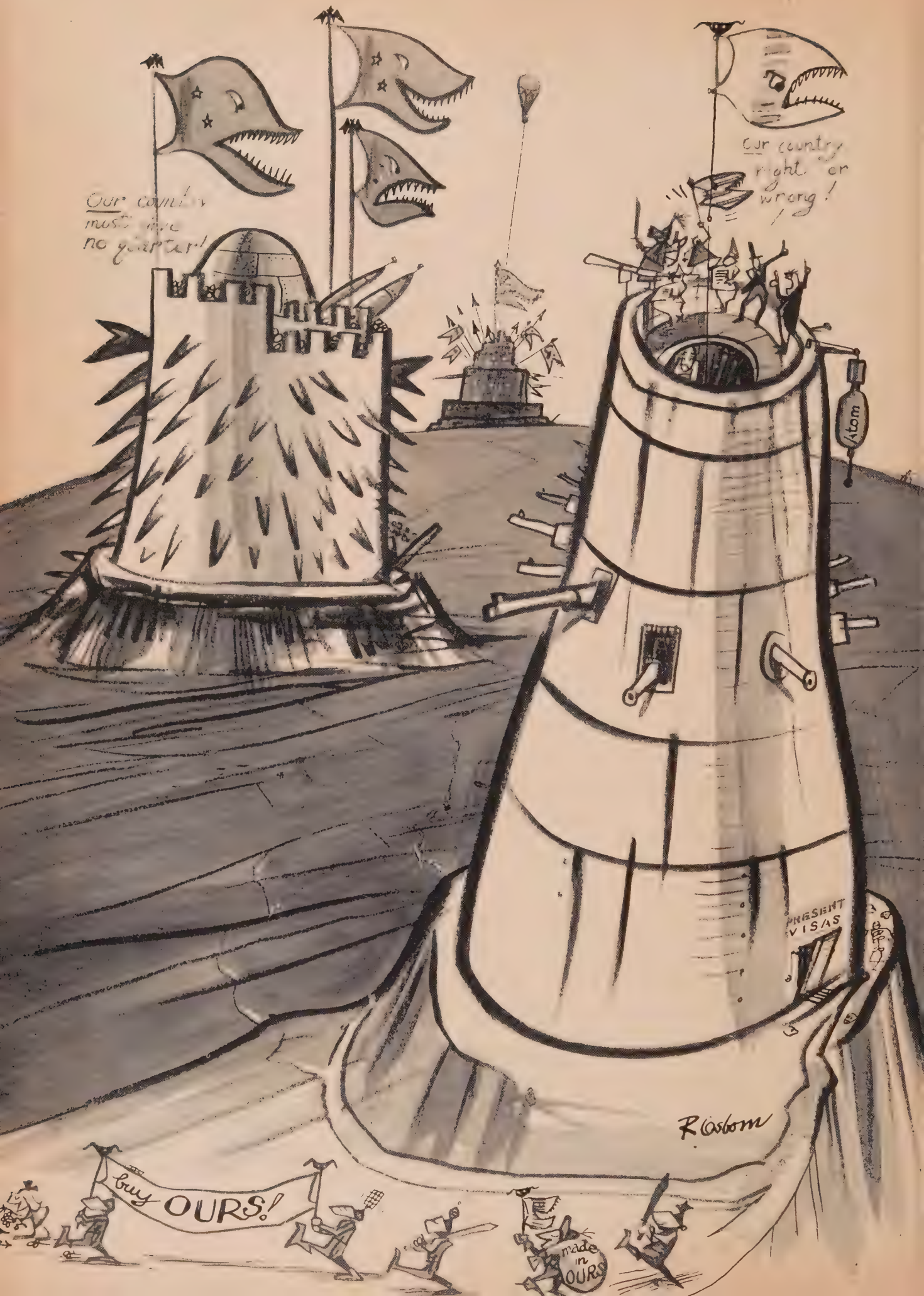
Q. Does the Communist Party intend to continue the coalition with the other parties beyond the fulfillment of the present program?

A. The coalition of the Communist with the other parties is not an opportunist, limited coalition, but the expression of the national front of all strata of the working population of Czechoslovakia, the expression of the unified view of these strata on the fundamental tasks of the state. This unity has been proved in the common fight against the invaders, as well as in the reconstruction of a new, free life. This unity, is, as I said before, one of the prerequisites for the success of the Two-year Plan. I see no reason why this unity should be broken or ended after the fulfillment of the Plan; on the contrary, I think it should be preserved and remain the main force of our further successful development.

Q. Do the experiences with the Coalition Government justify the belief that the parliamentarian and democratic methods which are applied now will be followed in the future as well?

A. Today we are trying to see to it that our new democratic and parliamentary methods, which form the system that we call 'people's democracy', find expression in the constitutional bill now being discussed in a special committee of parliament. If you refer to the Communist Party's point of view in particular, I want to say that this party will be one of the most steadfast guardians of such a new constitution.

ONE WORLD . . .


Our country must have no quarter!
Our country right or wrong!
Atom
PRESENT VISAS
R. Osborn
buy OURS!
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Roundup

FEBRUARY will go down as a dark month in the history of the postwar period. The seriously deteriorating international situation was aggravated by an unprecedentedly bitter cold wave that struck western Europe.

Two great nations at opposite curves of the globe lent unhappy testimony to the case for world cooperation. Britain, desperate but dogged; China, desperate and disorganized, symbolize the gravity of the wounds inflicted by World War II.

Grim British miners and transport workers knuckled down to the job of getting more coal. People were heroic —they lit candles, piled on blankets, queued up for the dole and carried on. The British position abroad was growing ever more difficult. Immense historical changes are in the making, with U. S. tending to take over many of the responsibilities that have traditionally been British.

WITH American support gone, Chinese economy went into a tailspin. The Chinese dollar was pegged at 12,000 to 1 American dollar—close to the black market rate. Prices, salaries, credits, markets, banks were put under control; strikes, speculation and hoarding were forbidden. All Chinese who had money overseas were ordered to deposit it in Chinese banks or sell it to the government. The test whether highly placed Chinese would transfer their fortunes from the U. S. to China was still to come.

THE political clouds that had been gathering between East and West during February were at their densest on the eve of the Moscow Conference. But both Moscow and Washington, the UN WORLD is informed, will stage surprising conciliation moves in order to reach an agreement. British and French Foreign ministers have been instructed to go farther than ever before in an effort to ease the tension between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. Yet the main stumbling blocks that lie ahead of the German treaty—Ruhr and Saar administration, political guarantees concerning a central German government, the fate of Germany's heavy industry and the Eastern borders—still loom large and challenging.

ITALY's financial situation has further deteriorated. Franco is laughing at the failure of the UN member nations to present a united front on the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Madrid. His opponents assert that without further action by the UN he will stay in for a long while yet.

The Belgian Government is facing serious financial demands by former war and political prisoners, who declare that reconstruction is being done mostly at their expense.

The Netherlands is stiffening in Indonesia. There the shooting is continuing in spite of the so-called truce.

France, too, is fighting it out with Viet Nam in Indo-China.

The U. S. has asserted its claim to trusteeship of the Japanese-mandated Pacific Islands as strategic areas, and Russia is supporting the U. S. demand.

In Japan, Gen. MacArthur ordered the general strike called off. He believes that the peace treaty with Japan may be written and signed before that with Germany.

"QUIT India," the Gandhi slogan of 1942, has been taken up by Britain's Labor Government. And a date is set—"not later than June 1948"—for the transfer of power into "responsible Indian hands." Admiral Mountbatten succeeds Viscount Wavell as Viceroy for the melancholy job of winding up the ancient affairs of empire.

The lack of economic cooperation among the United Nations is still the weakest link of world organization.

Inter-Asian Relations Conference

THE first Inter-Asian Relations Conference will meet in New Delhi this month. The Conference was called by the Indian Council of World Affairs over the signature of Jawaharlal Nehru, principal Minister of India. Private but important organizations from lands populated by more than half the inhabitants of the world have announced their participation. Organizations from Asia, Egypt, the Indonesian and Viet Nam republics, Burma, Malaya, Central U.S.S.R. and even Japan, have accepted. Governments have been asked to send observers.

The agenda covers problems of labor, industrial development, education, research, public health, nutrition, inter-Asian migration, treatment of immigrants, status of women and transition from colonial to national economies. Yet the invitation clearly states that no controversial political questions will be considered.

Cattle Disaster in Mexico

MEXICO's worst calamity in 50 years, the dread hoof and mouth disease, has already wiped out over 40 per cent of its 1,500,000 cattle. The U. S., main market for 500,000 Mexican cattle annually, promptly closed its border to Mexican stock and Guatemala followed suit. Combatting the malady, President Miguel Alemàn allotted $200,000 to a commission of experts. The U. S. and Argentina sent in more experts, and the vast program of incinerating and burning stricken animals, barns and pastures has inflicted terrific losses on cattlemen and in Treasury revenue. Political repercussions in the form of charges and counter-charges presented a major crisis to President Alemàn at the very outset of his plans for overhauling Mexico's economy.

Somoza's Man on Top in Nicaragua

THE election victory of Nicaragua's new conservative president-elect, Dr. Leonardo Arguello, 75-year-old ex-Minister of Government, was immediately challenged by the liberal opposition who claimed that their candidate, Dr. Enoc Eguado, actually won the poll. Arguello was the candidate of President Anastasio ("Tacho") Somoza, chubby iron-fisted dictator since 1936, whose men counted the votes.

PORTUGUESE — PHENOMENAL HERITAGE OF BRAZIL

BY HERNANE TAVARES DE SA

Of all the South American nations, only one, Brazil, speaks Portuguese—yet because of Brazil's relatively big population, more people in South America speak Portuguese than Spanish. Here an authority on Brazil discusses this linguistic phenomenon—an island of Portuguese amid a sea of Spanish.

NEXT to family and the Church, language is the third great element of cohesion that has made Brazil a nation, instead of a mere geographic expression. The Portuguese language has separated the country culturally from the surrounding Spanish-American republics. It is a language so little known abroad that Brazilians feel it to be a barrier between them and the rest of the world, and they have a saying: "The Portuguese language is the tomb of thought."

It usually comes as a surprise to North Americans to learn that Spanish is not spoken in Brazil. As for Brazilians, they have become rather touchy on this subject of language. Brazilian industrialists often tear up, unread, a business letter from the United States because it is written in Spanish. They might have done business with the North American firm if its letter had been written in English. But the Spanish-language letter, implying that the correspondent did not go to the trouble of finding out what language is spoken in the country, irritates them profoundly. A friend of mine bought one of the first Packard "Clippers" to reach Brazil early in 1941. Later he was so enraged to find that the booklet of instructions was written in Spanish that he quickly got in touch with friends who he thought might be considering the purchase of a "Clipper" and asked them not to buy one.

Tongue of 45 Millions

BRAZILIANS point out with a sort of smug satisfaction that there are more Portuguese-speaking people in South America than Spanish-speaking ones. On paper the margin is quite small. There are 45 million Brazilians who speak Portuguese, as opposed to 42 million Argentines, Uruguayans, Paraguayans, Chileans, Bolivians, Peruvians, Ecuadorians, Colombians and Venezuelans who are commonly lumped together as speaking Spanish.

In reality, the margin in favor of Portuguese is much greater. While of the 45 million Brazilians, 44½ million speak Portuguese and nothing else, in Paraguay more than two-thirds of the people speak only Tupi-Guarani. In Bolivia half the population speaks Quechua, and one in every five Bolivians knows only Aymara. Quechua, the tongue of the Incas, is also the only language of a sizeable number of Peruvians and Ecuadorians. Brazil has only one spoken language, contrary to the propaganda spread abroad in the early 1940's to the effect that there was a large German- and Italian-speaking population in the country. What actually happens is that the European immigrant in Brazil gives up his mother tongue quicker than he does in either Argentina or the United States, the other two countries with large populations of foreign ancestry. As for the immigrants' children, they will speak only Portuguese. The sons of German, Italian or Polish immigrants quickly forget the mother tongue.

Historians point to this singleness of language as one explanation of the miraculous maintenance of the country's unity. True the first Portuguese settlers did not encounter a highly developed native language to which the Indian population would cling, as was the case on the continent's west coast with Quechua, the Inca language which successfully weathered four centuries of Spanish domination. The Indians of the coast of Brazil spoke Tupi-Guarani, a tongue covering such a vast geographical area that the Portuguese referred to it as the *lingua geral* (general language). But Tupi-Guarani was not sufficiently evolved and literate to oppose any resistance to a rich, highly organized Romance language such as the white conquerors brought.

The Ebb of French Culture

THE Russians and Dutch have traditionally been known as excellent linguists, probably because their languages are so little known outside the borders of their countries that they had to learn some leading language such as English or French to keep up with the stream of world culture. Likewise the Brazilians have kept close contact with the outside world by familiarizing themselves, while still very young, with foreign languages. Of these, French is still today the most widely known, but its position is becoming every day, more threatened as the French-worshipping older generations die out and the younger generations grow up interested more in English than in French.

French cultural influence in Brazil was such that the fourteenth of July, Bastille Day, used to be a national holiday. Most bookshops throughout the country have French books in their windows. French theatrical companies would come to Brazil and play to capacity audiences; what is more, fully two thirds of the audience understood what the actors were saying. Among the upper classes the girls had an even better knowledge of French than the boys, as some of the best schools for girls were run by French nuns.

This love and admiration for France was probably best expressed on the day that Paris fell. Little by little, people gathered in front of the French Embassy in Rio de Janeiro until a crowd of tens of thousands of persons was blocking all adjoining streets. Nobody said anything. They just stood there and looked at the French tricolor. American correspondents who had seen large gatherings of people all over the world, later told me of their amazement at the utter silence; they could never have believed that a crowd could be so quiet.

Great as is this sentimental attachment for France and things French, the ever closer ties with the United States have made English not only the indispensable language for trade and business, but the preferred language in other fields as well.

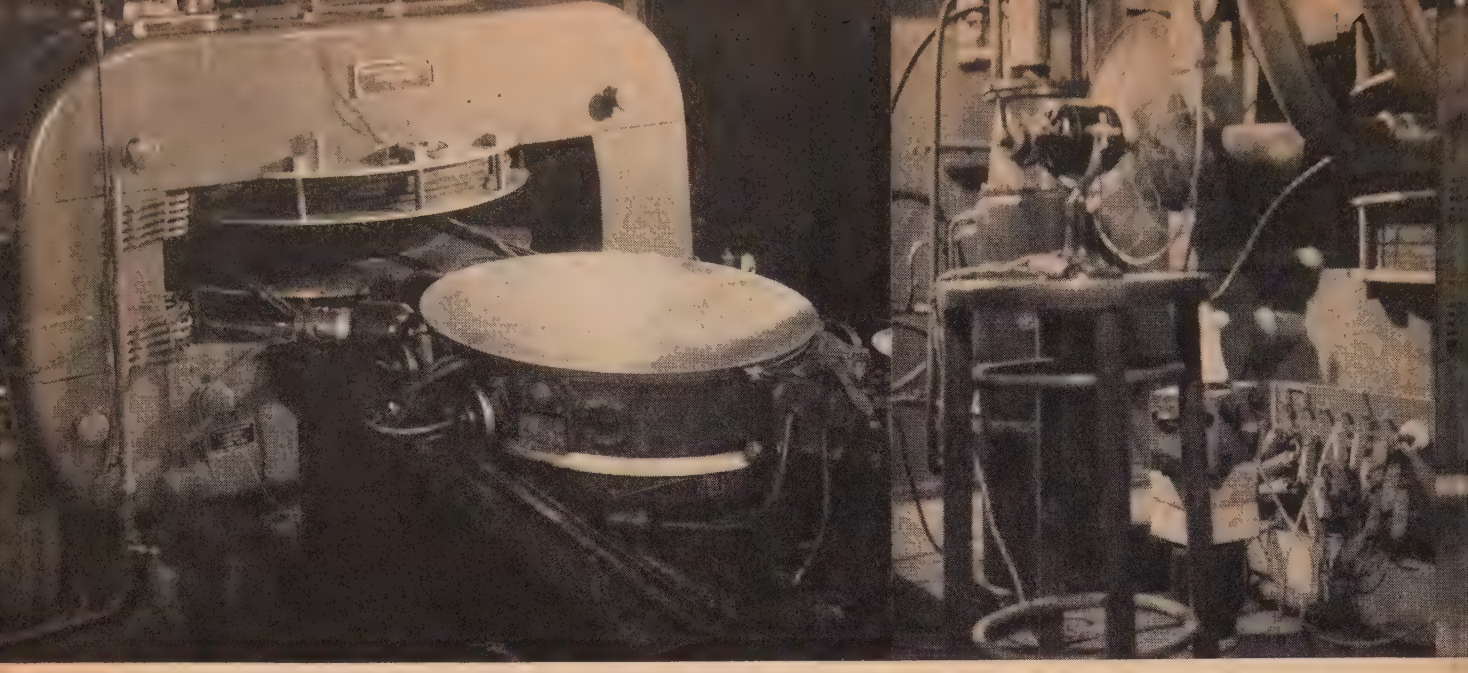
ATOMIC POWER

The Perfect Slave

France's High Commissioner of Atomic Energy talks about his nation's program to develop and harness atomic power to run a "test city". He is not making —or wanting to make—bombs, the operating principle of which he explains on the following pages in dramatic but startlingly simple language.

BY FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE

Frederic Joliot-Curie, 47-year-old French chemical physicist who with his wife, Irene Curie, won the 1935 Nobel Prize for the discovery of artificial radioactivity, is Director of the French National Center of Scientific Research and French High Commissioner of Atomic Energy. Born in Paris, Joliot determined as a boy to be a scientist. Soon after graduation from the Paris Institute for Physics and Chemistry he became an assistant to Mme. Marie Curie at the Radium Institute of the University of Paris. He married Irene Curie, his fellow assistant in her mother's laboratory, and, working as a team symbolized by their hyphenated name, the two have made one brilliant discovery after another. In 1941 Dr. Joliot-Curie joined the Communist Party. As an army captain he assumed dangerous wartime responsibilities. He negotiated the loan to France of some of Norway's precious heavy water, so important for atomic research, getting it out of Norway (and later out of France) just ahead of invading armies. He directed manufacture of explosives and radio equipment for the French underground, until finally forced to go into hiding. Joliot-Curie attended the 1946 sessions of the UN Atomic Energy Commission, as alternate delegate; and there and elsewhere has insisted that atomic energy must be used only for the advancement of the welfare of humanity—and not for war.



Atom-smashing in France: These three views show part of the complicated atomic machinery, including the acceleration chamber of a cyclotron, in Joliot-Curie's laboratories in France. The mechanism was built in Switzerland.

In ancient times, and even in fairly recent ones, men desiring to live better than their individual energies would permit have often resorted to enslaving their fellow beings. It was so in Greece, Egypt and India; it was so when the Negroes were kidnaped on the African coast; and later, when millions of humble toilers were sordidly exploited by the "captains" of industry. Yet in the past few centuries an increasing number of men have had a happier inspiration: that of enslaving nature herself, who will perhaps turn out to be the perfect slave.

There is but one drawback—nature is as blind as she is powerful. If her masters are a selfish minority, they can cause her to bathe the world in blood. If she is brought under subjection to the peoples' will, she can turn our earth into the paradise we have so long desired.

I am happy that France has contributed so importantly, not merely to knowledge which made atomic fission possible, but to the principles on which every-day utilization of atomic energy must be based. My country has always sought to lead the way in respect for human liberties. France is directing her research in the atomic field, not to developing better instruments of mass killing, but to new means of enriching life. It is a viewpoint she is eager to see adopted universally.

To achieve this utilitarian goal, the French Government created the Atomic Energy Commission. Its mandate is (1) to carry on scientific and technical research in the production of atomic energy; (2) to organize and control the work of prospecting for deposits of the raw materials of atomic fission; and (3) to realize on a broad industrial scale apparatus capable of generating atomic power that is industrially and economically efficient. If this three fold purpose should one day be fully achieved, France, which is poor in coal and not over-rich in sources of hydro-electric power, may within a reasonable time be the possessor of great atomic power-generating plants that are telemechanically controlled, and that provide the lighting for her cities, and the energy by which her factories and her transport systems function. It is easy to speculate on what this could mean in the lives of our people, even now struggling against heavy economic odds to restore their ravaged homes, factories and communications system.

In the great laboratory of nuclear physics of the College de France, with the aid of the cyclotron and other apparatus, I and my collaborators have since the Liberation conducted many important researches into the ultimate structure of matter and the characteristics of nuclear reactions. The second phase of the undertaking—the study of available sources of raw materials for atomic fission—has also moved forward. We are thus approaching the third stage: that of practical applications of atomic energy to improve the living standards of mankind.

The "Atomic Village" at Saclay

Some eight kilometers from the Palace of Versailles, on the broad plateau of Saclay where last autumn there stood a crop of wheat, we expect before long to construct the first French "atomic village"—in reality, a huge experimental laboratory for atomic energy.

The "atomic village" will be 20 kilometers from Paris, on the left bank of the Seine beyond the Port de Chatillon. The reason for locating it so near is to facilitate the bringing together of France's most important physicists, technicians and engineers, who could not all be drained from the area of the nation's capital, and sequestered in some remote valley of the Alps. The Paris area probably has the highest concentration of scientific brains in France, and it is here that the Commission for Atomic Energy will best be able to draw upon their knowledge and experience.

Many problems surround the Saclay enterprise. Some are purely scientific in nature; others concern the protection of workers from the harmful effects of radio-active substances; still others are concerned with realizing a high coefficient of utilization of the energy generated, and also with finding uses in industrial techniques or in medicine for the radio-active elements that will be the by-products of the process that generates nuclear power. All these problems are being tackled in the building of the "atomic village."

To give my readers a rough idea of what the Saclay atomic enterprise can eventually mean, I might cite the words of the late Paul Langevin, who in December 1945 declared: "I recently calculated that a single cargo vessel bringing 10,000 tons of uranium to France, would make possible the production over the period of a century, of ten times the amount of electric and thermic energy of which we now dispose."

Fortunately for France, some of the raw material of atomic power production exists not only within the territories of the French Union, but also—perhaps in larger amounts than we know of at the present time—within the boundaries of metropolitan France herself.

Thus we feel we have the right to be confident. We have the mental and scientific resources—men and women like Irene Joliot-Curie, Pierre Auger, Francis Perrin and others—to resolve the abstract problems that may still remain; we have the technicians to construct the machines we shall require at Saclay. We believe we are rapidly overcoming the scientific setback occasioned by the war and the occupation, and obtaining important new results.

Benign Uses for Atomic Energy

THE atomic bomb that burst over Hiroshima, city of 300,000 inhabitants, produced instantly 12,000 dead and 144,000 wounded of whom a large proportion died. Compare this with the conventional bombing of Osaka, where six successive operations involving 1,140 planes produced 9,000 dead and 22,000 wounded.

No wonder the pall of the atomic bomb hangs over the consciousness of the peoples of the world, suddenly made aware of the frightful possibilities of destruction inherent in the release of the immense reserves of energy contained in matter. The menace of sudden death, the terrifying possibility of having to burrow like ants beneath the soil and build cities in the caves of the earth, at present overshadow in the popular mind the benign potentialities of our new knowledge. Nor is the sense of danger relieved by the decision of the United States that it must hide its technical and scientific advances in nuclear physics behind an American "iron curtain."

Nowhere was the shock of atomic warfare more deeply felt than among scientists themselves, and particularly in France, where between the years 1896 and 1898, the discovery of radioactivity by Henri Becquerel and of the radio-elements by Pierre and Marie Curie, first pushed open the door to the new realm. The long, patient laboratory work that has ensued is perhaps only vaguely understood by the average man or woman, to whom the structure of the material world may seem mysterious indeed. Let us formulate a brief resume of the facts.

The "Building Blocks" of the Universe

WE KNOW that every chemically pure substance—water if distilled, sugar—is composed of like molecules: water, a molecule of water; sugar, a molecule of sugar. In all the many substances that surround us, we know some 200,000 different kinds of molecules. All are built out of varying combinations of a relatively small number of atoms: the 92 atoms we call the chemical elements, which we have arranged in a scale of atomic weights, from hydrogen, the lightest, to uranium, the heaviest. These 92 atoms are the "building blocks" of our material universe; in reality the number of their possible combinations is far greater than the 200,000 molecules we know.

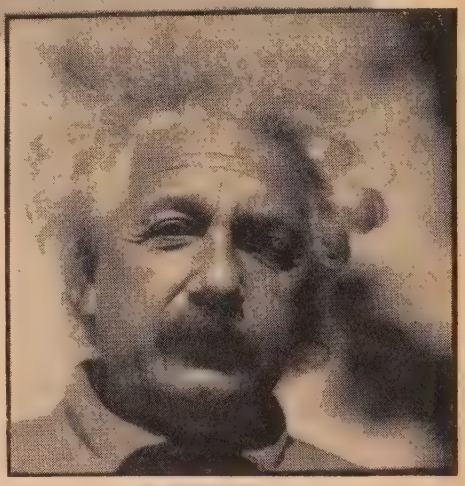
If we could look into one of these atoms we would find that most of its mass is condensed in the center, in what we call its nucleus, which bears a positive electrical charge. Around this are distributed the electrons, bearing a negative electrical charge. The sum of the negative charges of the electrons equals the positive charge of the nucleus, so that the whole constitutes a neutral atom. The size of an atom

The atomic age has already provoked many plans for a new and fantastic type of architecture designed to withstand atom bombs. Below is a bombproof home dreamed up by Jacques Martial. It has an "electric eye" (left on roof) which would automatically close all openings at the approach of the bomb. Special concrete would withstand terrific heat generated by the bomb. Top, right—location of the French laboratories near Paris where Joliot-Curie plans atomic future.

recommendation.

In the course of the last four months it has been made pro-
bable through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard
in America - that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain
reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and
large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now
it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate
future.

This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of
bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less -
new ty-



Inspiration of the "Manhattan Project": Above is an extract from the famous letter from Prof. Albert Einstein to President Roosevelt which started the U.S. on its intensive hunt for the atom bomb. Einstein mentioned the work of Joliot-Curie as well as that of Fermi and Szilard as indicating possibilities of nuclear chain reaction and atomic bombs.

is one hundred thousand times smaller than that of the smallest cell visible in an ordinary microscope; while the nucleus of the atom is one hundred thousand times smaller still. If the atom were the Place de la Concorde in Paris, the nucleus could be represented by an orange seed at the center. The empty spaces within the atom are comparable to those separating the stars.

The actual material particles within the atom are of *three* sorts, for the nucleus is composed of positively charged protons, and of neutrons, which carry no charge at all. Thus we have *proton, neutron,* and negative *electron.* The mass of the proton, which is slightly inferior to that of the neutron, is 1,800 times greater than that of the electron. The presence or absence of neutrons does not change the chemical properties of an atom. An ordinary atom of hydrogen, for instance, is composed of just one proton and one electron. But some bona-fide hydrogen atoms are "heavy," having a neutron in their nucleus. Two such atoms of the same element, with a different content of neutrons, we call isotopes. When we come to examine uranium, the heaviest in the atomic scale, we find three uranium isotopes: each has 92 protons in its nucleus, but one has 146 neutrons, another 143, a third 142. The total number of particles in the three nuclei is thus 238, 235 and 234. We find it convenient to speak of Uranium 238, 235 and 234.

As we glance over the whole atomic chart of the elements, we find the lighter ones have fewer neutrons, while the heaviest, such as uranium, show an excess of neutrons over protons. Thus Uranium 238 has 54 more neutrons than protons. It occurs to us also that if we could but juggle these neutrons and protons into new combinations to suit our will, we could compound the nuclei of any elements we desired. A proton and a neutron borrowed from our uranium would give us a nucleus of heavy hydrogen, or two protons and two neutrons would make a helium nucleus. Here is the transmutation of which the alchemists dreamed. It's not quite so easy, of course. But you probably know that scientists have learned to bombard the nucleus of uranium with various particles in their effort to break it up: with the proton; with the alpha particle, which is really a helium nucleus consisting of two protons and two neutrons; finally, and most successfully, with the neutron.

The Projectiles of Atomic Science

IN SUCH experiments we learned that when a proton and a neutron encounter one another and form a new combination, the reaction liberates a great quantity of energy. Part of the mass of the particles is transformed into radiation. Nuclear reactions give radiations corresponding to energies millions of times greater than those resulting from ordinary chemical reactions. Most nuclei are stable. But the work of Becquerel and the Curies showed that certain of the heavier nuclei constantly radiate material particles; thus, radium emits the alpha particle or helium nucleus. In 1919 Rutherford had the idea of using these alpha particles emitted by naturally radio-active substances, as projectiles with which to bombard the nuclei of target atoms. When we consider the wide open spaces within the atom and the small size of the alpha particle, it is easy to see that the chances of a direct hit are slight. An occasional hit did occur and in some of the resulting transmutations the target nucleus gave off an emission of protons. It was shown later that neutrons can also be emitted.

These neutrons in their turn became the projectiles with which the scientists bombarded target nuclei—this time with far greater success, since their new ammunition carried no electrical charge. In 1933 Madame Joliot-Curie and I demonstrated that while some of these nuclear transmutations resulted in the formation of stable nuclei of elements existing in nature, others formed radioactive nuclei not existing in nature. The Italian physicist Fermi, using neutrons as his projectiles, was able to create a great number of these artificial radio-active elements.

Fermi uncovered another phenomenon of the very greatest importance. He found that when the neutron projectile is moving at high speed it has much less chance of hitting the target

than when its speed has been slowed down to about that of molecular heat motion. In this strange atomic world, the reduction in speed of the neutron is equivalent to an increase in its dimension, and that fact serves to reduce the distance it must travel in the target substance before it is apt to have the good luck of colliding with a nucleus.

How can neutrons be slowed down? All we need to do is to pass them, on their way to the target, through some substance composed of light atoms, such as hydrogen or graphite. Experience has proved that heavy water, which contains heavy hydrogen, or else graphite, work out best as slowers-down.

We were there in our researches when, in my Nobel Conference in 1935, I made the prediction that "*smashing and reconstructing atoms at will, researchers will learn how to achieve nuclear reactions in explosive chains.*" The chain reaction of atomic fission is precisely what has today been realized, with results of vast import for the peoples of the entire world.

Let us see what is meant by a chain reaction. The work of Fermi and of other scientists including Hahn and Lise Meitner in Berlin, Frich in Denmark, Irene Curie, Savitch and myself in Paris revealed in the years after 1935 that the uranium nucleus, when hit by a slow-moving neutron, broke into two fragments that were hurled away from each other at considerable speed. Now, we have seen that the uranium nucleus contains an excess of neutrons over the number of its protons. These neutrons will not all be utilized in the formation of the lighter-weight nuclei resulting from the split. Those neutrons left free escape, and traveling through the target material, themselves became projectiles, colliding with more nuclei which they cause to break up, thereby releasing still more neutron projectiles, in ever-increasing chain.

I myself, working with my two students, Halban and Kowarski, gave the first proof of the emission of these neutrons. We showed that at each rupture of a uranium nucleus, three neutrons were emitted, and that a chain reaction was possible. But to obtain a sufficient yield of the reaction it is necessary to slow down the neutrons. Later in the United States it was proved that Uranium 235 yields the greatest intensity of reaction when bombarded with either slow-moving neutrons or fast neutrons such as those emitted during the reaction. However, when the quantity of uranium is large, amounting to several tons, the speed of the neutrons emitted can be reduced by introducing blocks of light atoms—graphite or heavy water—into the mass. This is important, since there is less U-235 than U-238 in the deposits of uranium in nature.

The Principle of the Atomic Bomb

IT WAS this nuclear chain reaction which made the atomic bomb possible. By 1939 we had calculated in Paris the "critical mass," which is to say the "smallest amount" of the target material in which a chain reaction could be touched off.

The principle of the bomb now becomes simple. Imagine a sphere of Uranium 235 large enough to be susceptible to explosive chain reaction. Now divide it into two hemispheres each below "critical mass." Place these hemispheres weighing, say, 30 kilos (66 lbs.) apiece, at the two ends of a cylindrical tube. One hemisphere is fixed, the other mobile, so that an explosive charge placed behind it can cause it to slide swiftly into contact with the other half. Between the two, a source of emission of rapid neutrons constantly bombards with neutrons the plane surface of the fixed hemisphere. Such a source would be a small amount of polonium, whose alpha rays act upon a sufficient quantity of glucinium. When the two hemispheres come together, the conditions for explosive chain reaction are fulfilled. You can form some idea of the explosion of two hemispheres weighing 30 kilos each, when I tell you that the explosion of *one kilo* of uranium is equivalent to 300 tons of the most powerful explosive.

The scientists who first developed the possibilities of nuclear chain reactions never intended them to serve the manufacture of atomic bombs. On the contrary, they saw in the phenomenon of rupture of the uranium nucleus the perspective of a new source of energy that could be made to work for Man. They foresaw the possibility of building atomic machines, such as the Americans and British have already constructed, and which for the moment attain potentials of from 10,000 to 200,000 kilowatts. These machines are composed of lattices of pure uranium and of material to slow the neutrons, such as graphite, in arrangements that have been perfectly calculated by the physicists and the technicians.

It is with machines of this sort that we will conduct experiments in the Saclay atomic village. Before atomic energy can be put to practical uses, we must study ways to reduce the cost of its production. Kilowatts now cost more when produced in atomic machines than when obtained hydraulically. Yet there is reason to believe that the price of atomic power can be brought to a reasonable figure. For France this would be precious aid, for our country lacks sufficient coal for its industries, and also has many regions where there is no possibility of substituting hydro-electric power.

One aspect of the atomic machines cannot be overlooked in the search for economy. While they are producing energy they also accumulate in their interior fragments resulting from the breakdown of uranium, which in reality are artificial radio-active elements. These emit radiations and in time add considerably to the energy furnished by the machine.

Another factor that can operate in reducing the price of the kilowatt is the study of uses that can be made of these radio-active elements in industrial techniques. I am convinced that they will give us a new industrial chemistry of wide application. I believe they may likewise prove to have many important uses in biology and in medicine.

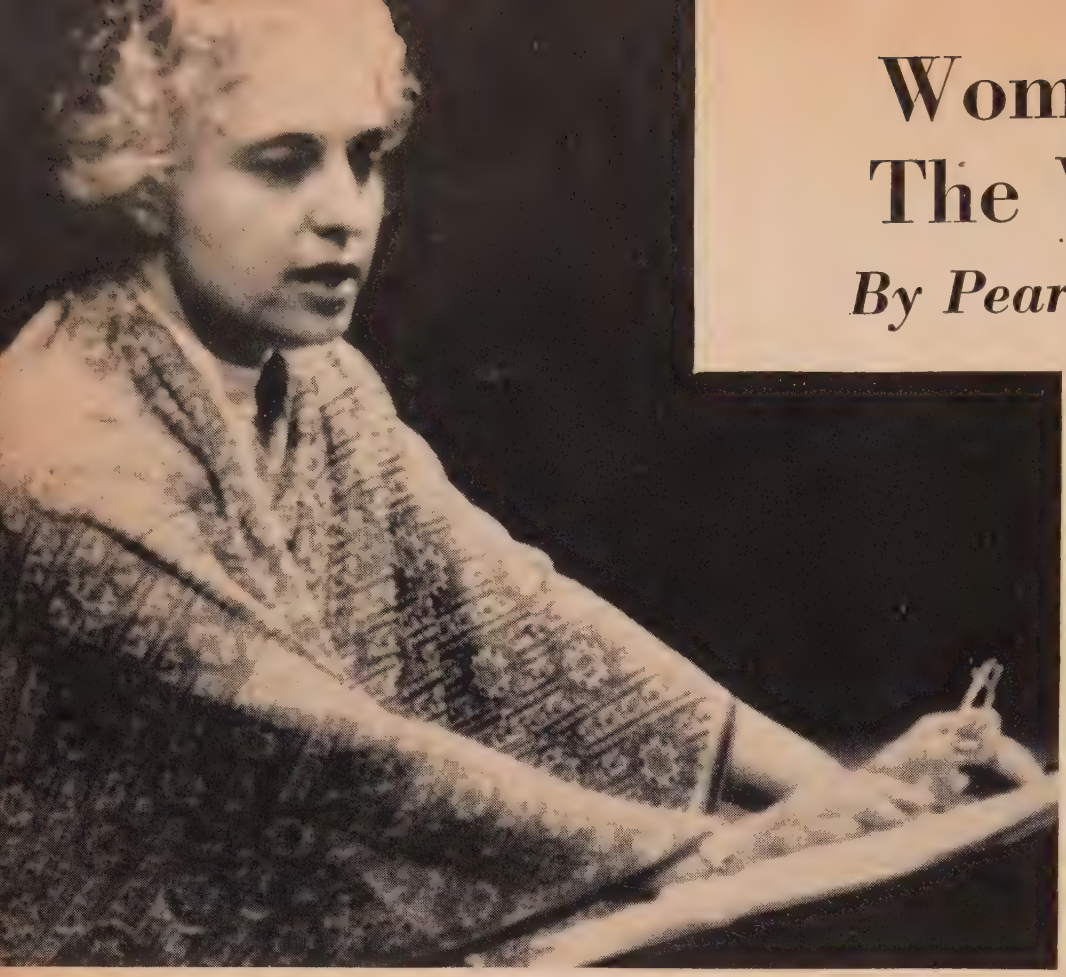
And has France a supply of uranium, you may ask, sufficient for the uses of nuclear energy that she envisages?

The answer at present is no. The total world resources of uranium were recently evaluated at some 30,000 tons of a mixture of U-238 and U-235, the latter representing only about 7 per thousand of the whole. Fortunately both these isotopes can be employed in the development of nuclear energy, U-238 breaking down under neutron bombardment into radio-active plutonium, which like U-235 disintegrates and emits neutrons in the chain reaction already described.

The Search for Uranium

AFTER the French discovery of radium in 1898, my country in-

(*Continued on Page 78*)



Woman of The World

By Pearl S. Buck

At the recent UN General Assembly in New York, delegates and the public were deeply impressed by the eloquence and courage of a tiny and beautiful lady in a sari, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, head of the Indian delegation, who successfully duelled Marshal Smuts on the question of oppression of Asiatics in South Africa. Here, Pearl Buck tells the moving, intimate story of Mrs. Pandit, Nehru's sister.

As chairman of India's delegation to the UN General Assembly in New York, Mrs. Pandit held delegates spellbound as she spoke for the freedom of dependent peoples

WITHIN the last few years the West has become acquainted with an extraordinary woman, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. As the daughter of a great Indian family, and as a sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, head of the present Interim Government of India, she is distinguished. But she has won supreme distinction in her own right, today, because of her firm declaration for the freedom of dependent peoples. India stands as the leader of Asia and of the world on this important issue.

A beautiful woman—that is one's first thought upon seeing Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. She is so beautiful that one must first become accustomed to the fact. Silvering, wavy hair, great dark eyes lively with intelligence, a creamy skin, fine Aryan features, exquisite hands, small bare feet thrust into gold sandals, saris that mold her slender figure into statuesque lines—this is her physical portrait. Then one becomes aware of her voice, soft, clear, resonant, speaking a pure English. When one listens, one becomes aware next of what is being said—something very firm, gay, witty, fearless—something worth listening to, whether one agrees with it or not.

This combination of beauty, intelligence and wit can be confounding and not a few men and women have felt it so, General Smuts among them. Madame Pandit, without being conceited, is quite ready to use her full equipment upon occasion. She can be very gentle and merciful to those who deserve mercy; she can be the very spirit of grace and courtesy. But there are times when she uses both beauty and wit as weapons and then in a duel she is likely to be the winner.

IN HERSELF she is much more than an individual. She personifies her country and her era. Her personal history is also the history of her nation during her lifetime. She was born something over forty years ago into one of the great and wealthy families of India, the Nehrus. Her father, Motilal Nehru, was a famous barrister. Born a Brahmin and reared in English tradition, he was of the generation that was proud of India as a part of the mighty British Empire. He made his home in Allahabad both English and Indian, in the best sense of both, and he trained his children in two civilizations.

The "Abode of Happiness"

THE famous Nehru house, Anand Bhawan, "'Abode of Happiness," now the property of the Indian Nation-

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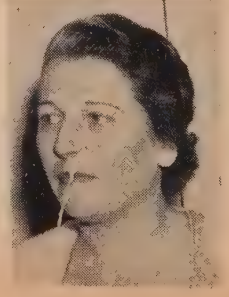
The Author: For this vivid portrait of Mrs. Pandit, Pearl Buck drew upon her close friendship with the Indian stateswoman, cemented during many a long talk at Pearl Buck's Pennsylvania farmhouse and elsewhere while Mrs. Pandit was in New York for the UN General Assembly. Some of these talks were stenographically recorded for the purpose of making another of the series of "talk books" by the famous author of *The Good Earth* in which she interviews at length people from various countries. The series thus far published includes *Tell the People*, with James Yen of China; *Talk about Russia* with Masha Scott, and *How it Happens* with Erna Von Pustau, who told of the rise of Nazi Germany. Mrs. Pandit herself is engaged upon an autobiography.



al Congress, was magnificent. The background was Indian, for the mother was deeply Indian. She was even old-fashioned. When her children were born, she did not nurse them herself but gave them to wet-nurses. The nurses were treated as members of the family, and one of them indeed lived with the family until she was eighty-one years of age, always as an honored person. The children, as they grew older, used to tease their mother for being so old-fashioned. They said, "All our troubles come from our black wet-nurses—if you had only nursed us, Mother!" Madame Nehru was shocked at the idea and when later Madame Pandit insisted on nursing her own children she was horrified.

But Motilal Nehru had his children trained in the English manner when they grew beyond their nurses. He liked the firm discipline of the English, and he wanted his children to escape the spoiling that was inevitable in the rich Indian family, where children, though much loved, are adjuncts of others and are allowed little freedom to be themselves. On a visit to England Motilal Nehru engaged an English governess for his daughter. It was perhaps characteristic that he engaged her within twenty minutes after first seeing her. She came to India for one year and stayed twelve, and after the girls no longer needed actual teaching she stayed on as a chaperone. She finally married in India and remains there still, a warm friend of the family.

Anand Bhawan was divided into two complete parts, one Indian, one English. Madame Nehru managed the Indian part. Her upbringing had been entirely Indian; she was married at the age of fourteen, and although she followed her husband, like every good Hindu woman, she kept her life Eastern.

There was even the traditional cobra in the garden. It is an Indian legend that if the cobra opens his hood over a person who is sitting or sleeping it is a good omen. "One day," Madame Pandit told me, "I was lying on the grass reading. Father was sitting in an easy chair also reading at some distance from me. Suddenly I heard him call to me in an urgent whisper, telling me not to move. I realized that there was some danger, and I obeyed. A minute later I saw a big cobra slide away into the grass. Father told me that he had looked up from his book to see this huge cobra, with hood outspread, swaying above me. Of course I was terrified, even after it was over, because I dislike snakes and cannot accept them as a symbol of anything. But Mother was convinced from that day on that a great destiny awaited me."

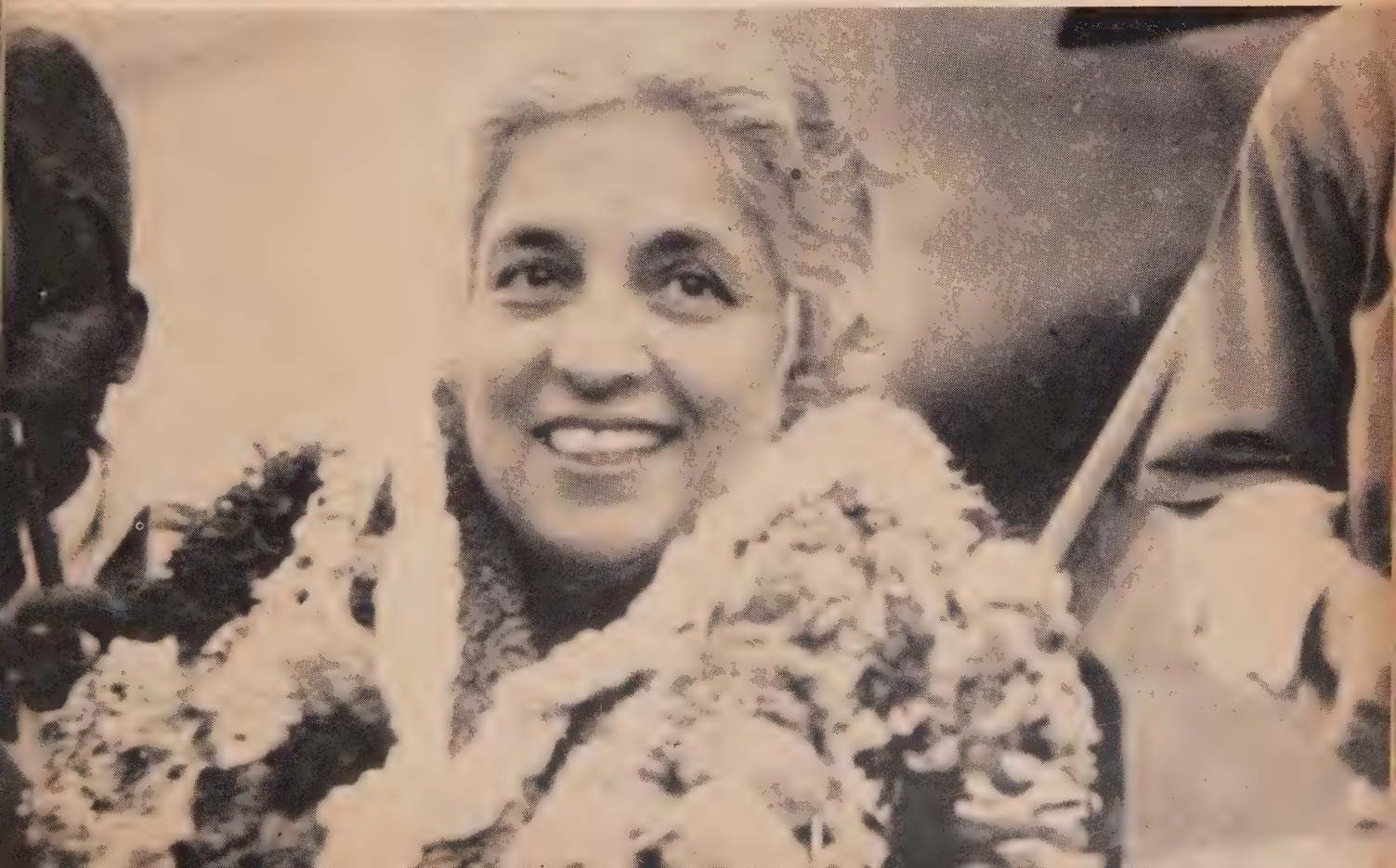
The English part of the house was so completely English that there were English servants, even to English butler and chauffeur.

Madame Pandit herself spoke English from the time she was four years old. She cannot remember when she learned to read it, but she was reading English books at five, and not until she was about nine did she begin to study in her own language. Her father was determined that his children must have a pure English accent. She smiles about it now. "In my childhood," she says, "an English accent was valued above everything else, and Father would have died if any of us children had not spoken it well. We were actually terribly 'Haw Haw' as children. Even now my brother writes me, 'I'm afraid I wouldn't be as popular as you on the American platform, because my voice and accent are so English.'" But that, of course, was only among the wealthy and modern families.

English Mutton Chops for Nan

THEIR outlook in those years was wholly British. Madame Pandit, whose name then was informally Nan, and later her sister Betty, ate English mutton chops and boiled cabbage and pudding six days in the week and wore dresses made in Paris. On the seventh

Garlanded with flowers, Madame Pandit received an ovation on her return to India from her triumph at the UN



day they were allowed to join their Indian family and rejoice in delicious Indian food and comfortable Indian garments, "when I so stuffed myself," she says, laughing, "that afterwards I could only sleep."

At twelve years of age she was engaged in the orthodox Indian way, by the family, without any consultation with her. It is interesting that her father, who was so Western in some ways still thought it quite right to engage his young daughter to the son of a very desirable family without thinking that perhaps this independent and beautiful young girl might grow up into quite another sort of person. This is exactly what she did. By the time she was grown she had been abroad several times and had so established her freedom and independence that when she broke the engagement, as she had tried many times to do, the orthodox and old fashioned family agreed at last and she was free.

The division into East and West still continues in Madame Pandit's own home now. She, too, as do many wealthy Indian families, maintains a Western and an Eastern kitchen, and eats European or Western food during the week and Indian food on Sundays and holidays. The division is not so unnatural as it might seem, for actually it is part of Indian history. Some of Madame Pandit's own ancestors came from Central Europe with the early invasion of India by barbarian white tribes. Her grandmother, from Kashmir, was blonde, her eyes blue, and her hair auburn. The people of India are made up of many strains, but the two chief ones are the blonde and barbarous Aryans from Europe and the dark Dravidians, who were the highly cultivated and intelligent dwellers of ancient India when the invaders came. The modern Indian is the mixture of white and black, which may account for his being the most stormy of the Eastern peoples and also the most Western in his mental outlook as well as in his physical appearance.

There was nothing so old-fashioned as segregation between boys and girls in Anand Bhawan. Boys and girls played together. And yet the more aristocratic a family was the more secluded it was. When the young Nan went with her mother to visit relatives it was not in an open carriage. She had never been openly about in the city of Allahabad until, when she was thirty and a member of Gandhi's movement for independence, she went to picket foreign cloth shops in the city. Like all rich Indians, the family lived in the European quarter.

The Family Turns to Gandhi

THIS childhood home was important to the development of the woman. For with the rise of Gandhi, her father changed very much. He became converted to his own country, and he gave up his old admiration of the British. This was not accomplished easily. Had the British been more wise, they would have treated distinguished Indians, at least, with the show of equality. But nothing, neither culture nor Western education, persuaded them to grant equality to any Indians. When this finally came to be understood by such men as Motilal Nehru, he knew that nothing short of freedom from England would serve India. From that day on the Nehru family became devoted to the cause which Gandhi led. The family fortunes were given to the cause and one member of the family after another joined the independence movement. Even the gentle mother went to jail at last. There was bitterness in the change, for they had loved England well.

Madame Pandit's youth and girlhood were very different from what they might have been, had this change not taken place. She and her brother, Jawaharhal, shared with their father the determination to work for India's freedom, and after the father's death, made early because of hardships suffered in prison, they worked side by side for the cause.

But there was time, too, for the normal adventures and experiences of life. So pretty a girl as she was could not escape innocent love affairs. One with a young Moslem assistant to her father was seriuos enough to warrant separation by the family. When she chose her husband, she chose him herself, however,—a gentle serious young man of her own caste, Ranjit S. Pandit. They were married by the rites of their own religion, although neither was orthodox. Like all girls of her class, she had a fine dowry and trousseau.

Jewels to Match the Sari

SHE was given 101 sets of saris, 101 jackets, 101 pairs of shoes, 101 petticoats, and forty or fifty shawls. Her jewels matched her saris, pearls for the white, emeralds for the green, and so on. She was given an entire outfit of household and kitchen dishes and vessels, all of silver. The saris which Madame Pandit wore in her girlhood were more ornate and heavy than the ones which young Indian girls wear nowadays.

The color of the bridal sari then was red. Color was important. For spring one wore yellow or green, for a religious ceremony dull gold or orange, for marriage, red. But it was still perhaps a little difficult for the young Nan to be entirely Indian. Her mother often reproved her, "Sit down and compose yourself—try to act as an Indian girl should!" . . . "Such pain!" Madame Pandit says, remembering.

Of course she was beautiful. She had the kind of beauty most admired by Indians—black wavy hair, brushed glossy with fragrant cocoanut oil; great almond-shaped brown eyes, long-lashed; well defined black eyebrows; a straight nose—in India the nose is the most important feature for beauty—and fair magnolia leaf skin, which she kept smooth with an ancient beauty recipe of Indian women, made of powdered orange peel in cream, fresh every day. Her face was not quite the perfect oval, and her mouth a little too full to be the much-admired Cupid's bow, but both were nearly perfect. She is not tall, but she is the right height for Indian taste. Above all, she had and has the slim waist—"A woman's waist," says an old Asian couplet, "should be so small that the man cannot see it—he has to feel for it."

Seven Steps Around the Fire

THE marriage proceeded in the old ways. Letters were exchanged between the heads of the families and preparations were made for the wedding. On the day of the marriage the bride was given the ceremonial bath by seven virgins, she was washed in milk and rubbed with scented oils, her hair was braided with gold and silver flowers, the fingernails on her hands and feet and the palms of her hands were painted with henna. Her lips were reddened with betel nut, used discreetly, as Madame Pandit sometimes still uses it.

Like all Hindu marriages, this wedding took place in the bride's home. A ceremonial fire was built in the court—fire in India is always sacred. All sacred vows are taken before the fire and are binding even in a British court of law. The father gave the bride away. She sat by his side and the groom sat

India's distinguished lady with her distinguished brother (center) at the Constituent Assembly in New Delhi

opposite; they held hands across the fire and made their vows. They promised, in the old beautiful marriage rites of Vedic India, that they would live together in the interests of the family, the community and the nation, and that they would love and cherish one another. Then together they took the seven steps around the sacred fire, which was the marriage ceremony. The husband then gave the wife the green almonds which symbolized the children he would give her, and she took them into her bridal veil.

There was a slight complication in this famous marriage, for Gandhi, in his proprietary fondness for the family, wanted to give the bride away. But the father would not yield his privilege.

After the legal ceremony of the seven steps, the bride and groom, according to the custom of a Kashmiri family, sat facing one another and a cover was thrown over the heads of both. Then the parents and older relatives stood, and priests chanted blessings, saying that as Rama was to Siva this husband would be to the bride. When the ceremony was over the couple went away together to the husband's home.

The young bride was given her new name, Vijaya Lakshmi, by her husband, and there were many small ceremonies of reception, little symbolic things, as when the mother-in-law fed them both with the same food, turn by turn. The idea was that the bride was reborn into her husband's family.

Thus began the long and happy marriage of two complementary personalities, terminated only by the death of the husband, years later. Ranjit S. Pandit was a scholar and a gentleman, a devoted man in his home to his wife and to the three young daughters who were their children. There was much of the traditional Hindu in his nature, and yet his religion was human rather than national. Courtesy and kindness were natural to him; he accepted his modern young wife with full equality and she had freedom in her home in the fullest sense. Left to himself, he would have shunned political life. His tastes were for gardening and sports. He was a great hunter, he bought a large fruit farm in Almora, and when he was in Naini prison with his brother-in-law and other political prisoners, he enlivened them in many ways, one of which was by starting a garden in the prison yard, and filling the dismal enclosure with color. A strong sense of duty compelled him to take his share in the struggle for independence. He went to prison for long periods, and these years spent in jail weakened him. When his daughters were in their teens he was brought out of jail to die.

She is Free and Independent

MADAME PANDIT herself is not orthodox or even traditional. She is a free and independent human creature. The subjection of women in India she blames directly upon the development of Brahminism. "We lost our freedom with the rise of Brahminism," she said once. "As the priesthood rose to power they began to impose restrictions. They made the caste system rigid—it was not rigid in the beginning—and they put emphasis on early marriage for women, and the necessity of keeping women in the home. The younger the girl was, of course the less competent she was to choose for herself, and so the parents began to choose for her, and she lost the right even to marry of her own choice. All the mythological and classical stories show us that in earlier times Indian women married late, in the twenties rather than the 'teens, and that they chose their own husbands, and that as widows they remarried."

Madame Pandit cannot be called a typical Indian woman. She observes

certain customs, such as formally visiting her husband's family, but her home was and is modern. Yet the comfortable and clean Indian customs are maintained, such as eating with the fingers. What is so clean as eating with the fingertips of one's own clean and washed right hand? Madame Pandit laughed when we spoke of it. "It shocked Madame Chiang so much when she came to see us. She kept asking, 'Do you really eat with your fingers?' I said to her, 'Aren't they cleaner than chopsticks?' "

I asked Madame Pandit, "Is the average Indian less religious than he used to be?"

"Very much so," she replied to this. "The emphasis on religion is dying down—it is becoming more of a personal affair rather than a communal one."

She Opposes Caste

But one does not understand Madame Pandit if one thinks of her as a woman primarily interested in home and home customs or even in family life. She is a statesman, clever and experienced. I asked her what she considered herself. She said emphatically, "I am a politician." But above all she is a devoted Indian. She has put into practice the democracy which she learned in her father's home. His personal servant, for example, was a young Untouchable boy, whom the family later educated. He is now helping Jawaharlal Nehru, and was a member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. He used to sit there with Madame Pandit herself. She herself is against all observance of caste, and approves the organization which has for many years been working in India to break down caste. The cook in her own home is an Untouchable. She, like many other persons, refuses to put down her caste on any official paper.

"As a matter of fact," she said, smiling, "the only really person untouchable in my childhood in India was the white man. My grandmother wouldn't willingly shake hands with either a white man or a white woman. Nor would our Moslem friends. Of course that has changed now, too. Quite recently two young girls from a depressed-class family, so-called, were graduated from the Hyderabad University. They married two Brahmins and they are accepted by Hindus anywhere."

Champion of the Enslaved

MADAME PANDIT'S fight for the independence of India has been lifelong, rising in intensity and devotion as the years passed. She has been put into jail many times and has spent long periods there, compelled to leave her children to the care of relatives and friends. She was the first woman in India to be elected to important office—she is Minister of Health and Public Education in her province.

To the West she became well known when after a successful lecture tour in the United States she went to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in the spring of 1945. There she was the unofficial and independent voice of India and, more than that, she stood for the rights of all subject peoples to be free. In a memorandum to the Secretary General of the Conference on May 2nd, 1945, she wrote:

"I speak here for my country because its natural voice has been stilled by British duress. But I speak also for those countries which, like India, are under the heel of alien militarists and cannot speak for themselves . . . The voice of some 600,000,000 of the enslaved peoples of Asia may not be officially heard at this Conference, and those who have usurped their birthright of freedom may cynically speak for them; but there will be no real peace on this earth so long as they are denied justice."

After the Interim Government was set up in India, in 1946, and her brother became its effective head, she herself was appointed head of the Indian Delegation to the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. There she spoke again and this time officially for the freedom of all dependent peoples. She met General Smuts with vigor and eloquence on the issue of the treatment given to Indians in South Africa. She was supported by the Philippines and by Russia. To her deep grief both China and the U. S. were in opposition.

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit personifies today the new India, grounded in an ancient civilization and educated in the culture of the West. She speaks fearlessly upon the great moral issues, chief among them the right of all peoples to independence. Her profound concern with public health and education for the peoples will lead her to consider these as world responsibilities, and her life is destined to become still more significant for our times.

CHINA IN AGONY

China is in anguish—rent by economic chaos and civil war. Here Valiquette Rundle, U.N.W. correspondent in Shanghai, tells why.

NEITHER the Nationalists nor the Communists are equipped to fight a major campaign to a finish—the only way for either to gain control. The Nationalists, are reluctant to go all-out to exterminate the Communists because of world opinion. The Communists believe that Nationalist China faces an economic collapse which would permit a Communist victory.

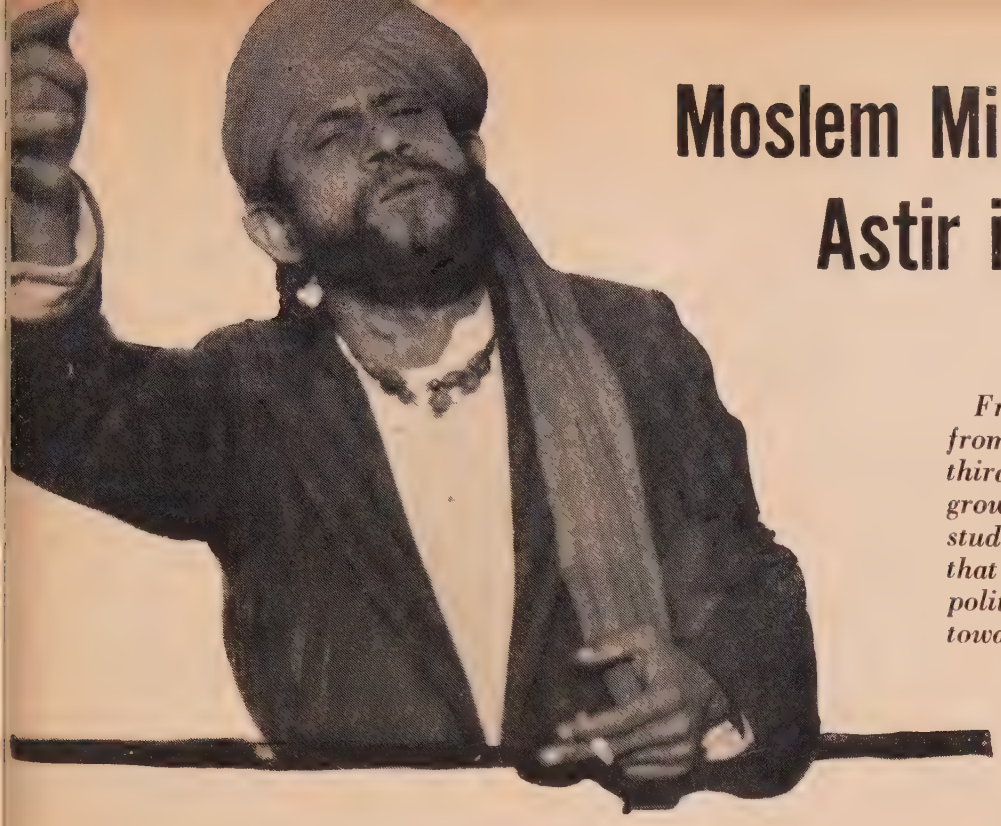
Developments which have more than doubled the price of gold, U. S. dollars and many commodities in terms of Chinese national economy, and the welter of business failures, indicate that Communist economic strategy could prove correct.

China's tottering economy is in the process of being propped up by a series of drastic "paper measures" (see World Files) by which renewed effort is being made to curb runaway inflation which has already brought China to the brink of collapse.

The influential *Ta Kung Pao* summed up the widespread reaction in an editorial commenting that the program looked good on paper but raised the question of whether the Government could rigidly and equitably enforce the measures. It declared that the past record of corruption in Government enforcement agencies cast a doubt on this issue. Private sources pointed out that "wartime controls" never were enforced in the much less complicated economy of West China.

The Blight of Civil War

THERE is one brutal basic fact underlying China's economic plight, which the latest measures—like those preceding them—ignore: China is literally a bankrupt nation, and the price of salvation is peace and unity, which neither the Kuomintang Government nor the Chinese Communists are willing to pay, except at their own terms. During the eighteen months since V-J Day, China has been literally bled white to cover the costs of the widespread indecisive civil war. At the most conservative estimates, fifty to sixty per cent of all funds available to China from whatever source, have been poured into the civil war. Meanwhile, rehabilitation and reconstruction have gone by the board.



Moslem Millions Astir in East Asia

From Malaya to the Philippines, from Sinkiang to Indonesia, one-third of the world's Moslems are growingly restive. The author, a close student of East Asiatic affairs, shows that the focal point of the unrest is political freedom rather than a surge toward world-wide Islamic ties.

WITH the Moslem world in ferment, the attitude of the Mohammedans of East Asia will, obviously, be of great importance during these next few years. Not only do they comprise 70,500,000 out of the world's 250,000,000 Moslems or almost a third, but they are located in the most explosive areas of all East Asia. According to the prewar figures, Moslems account for 63,000,000 out of the total 70,000,000 in the Netherlands East Indies, virtually all of the Malay peoples of Malaya, or some 2,170,000; and an additional 680,000 in the Philippines. In China there are probably between nine and ten million followers of Mohammed, more than two million of them in strategic Sinkiang, and perhaps four million in the Northwest provinces, in the heart of Communist China.

How strong is the link, politically and emotionally, of these Moslem groups with the rest of Islam?

A Glance at History

ISLAM penetrated southeastern Asia centuries ago, not, as elsewhere, by the sword, but by assimilation, by a method of infiltration—a fact that has an important bearing on events today. First came Arab traders, then Arab missionaries. They succeeded in converting many states of the area to Islam, and the way they did it is worth especial note. They would marry the daughters of the local rajahs or prime ministers, so that within a generation or two their children would be seated upon the throne. Malaya was the focal point of Mohammedan influence, the Kingdom of Malacca eventually ousting Hinduism throughout the Malay world, except for the islands of Bali and Lombok. But Islam was not successful in creating permanent political unity. Area by area the Hindu empire disintegrated, before Islam was strong enough to reunite the peoples of the great, sprawling empire its converts brought into existence. And just at this point the first of the Europeans appeared, opening the colonial era and destroying any possibility of political unification.

Spain, in taking over the Philippines, systematically annihilated Hinduism and Mohammedanism, converting all the lowland inhabitants to Catholicism. She did not succeed, however, in subduing the Moslems in Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago. These "Moros," as the Spanish called all Mohammedans because of their centuries-long struggle with the "Moors," proved to be very tough customers for the United States, too, at the time of the Spanish-American fracas and after. In contrast to the Spanish, both the Dutch and the British permitted the Malays under their jurisdiction to worship as they pleased. So today 90 per cent of the population of Indonesia and virtually the entire Malayan population of the Malaya Peninsula are Moslems. The yearly Ramadan fast is strictly observed. Every kampong has its mosque, and many well-to-do Indonesians have a small private house of prayer. And, of course, like all good Moslems the Malay worshipers of Mohammed do not drink alcohol or eat pork.

But although the outward evidences of Islam are to be seen everywhere in southeastern Asia, actually Moslem

BY VANYA OAKES

Vanya Oakes, brilliant American journalist, author and lecturer, has lived and worked in many corners of the Far East. As a young University of California graduate she went to the Orient in 1932 and tutored the children of Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen. Later she became foreign correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* and the United Press. Just before Pearl Harbor she completed a 50,000-mile journey during which she interviwed hundreds of Asia's leaders and common people in many troubled areas. Since 1941 Miss Oakes has been much in demand as a lecturer. For local color in her lectures she draws upon personal experiences such as being shipwrecked, grounded in a disabled plane on a Chinese mountain, or caught in a shrapnel attack. She has acted as adviser to film producers in Hollywood in eastern matters, and is the author of a children's book, *The Bamboo Forest*.

tenets and practices have become so intermingled with the philosophical outlook of the Malay peoples, and with their customs and manners, as to be almost indistinguishable.

In Java, for example, you will hear the *bedung*, a large drum, or the *tubuh*, a split drum, calling the people to *salaat* every day, but *hantoes*, ghosts, are just as important in regulating the lives of the people as are Moslem dictates. There is a ghost in your backyard, in a tree, and you must not pass under it after dark. Another lives, of all improbable places, in a gun in front of the Sultan's palace in Solo, in Central Java. He is a rather special ghost named the "broom of the world," and one day he is going to justify his name by sweeping all the infidels into the sea—an interesting blend of Moslem and Indonesian beliefs. As elsewhere in the Moslem world, those who have made the sacred pilgrimage to Mecca, the *hadjis*, become automatically the most honored citizens of their communities. But Mecca is a long way off and most people are far too poor to go. Therefore, in the belief of the Javanese at least, an uninterrupted seven-time visit to the Mosque of Demak near Samarang, in central Java, during the Hadj festival is the equivalent of a pilgrimage to Mecca itself.

Two young citizens of Indonesia, Pacific outpost of the Moslem world.

Indonesia and Malaya

In the latter stages of the war the Japanese made a half-hearted attempt to stir up a holy war against the white men in southeastern Asia, freely predicting that all of Moslem Asia would be engulfed. Trouble there has been, certainly, but not of the holy war variety. For the postwar upheavals here have had a strong nationalistic basis; the aim has been political freedom rather than a surge toward a world-wide Islamic tie. The kinship is closer to any other colony, be it tumultuous complicated India or predominantly Buddhistic Burma and Indo-China, than it is to a universal Islam. This the Premier of the new Indonesian Republic made clear in a pamphlet entitled "Our Fight." Independence from the Netherlands, he wrote, would yield "a freedom in name only" so long as the world of American-British imperialism and capitalism prevailed.

Having stated this as his premise, he continued to bargain for the greatest degree of independence he considered possible under existing conditions. And with considerable success, for after months of negotiation the Indonesian Republic was finally recognized. It will, however, be only one of the three states to make up the proposed United States of Indonesia, the other two being Borneo and "Great East," or East Indonesia, which, according to present plans, will include all the islands east of Java (more than a thousand) with the exception of New Guinea. The United States of Indonesia will be part of the Commonwealth of the Netherlands.

Somewhat the same sort of postwar pattern seems finally to be emerging in Malaya, for the latest British proposals call for a Federation to include the nine Malay Sultanates and the two British "settlements" of Penang and Malacca. The all-important island of Singapore, however, would remain outside the Federation, at least for the present, with the status of a Crown Colony.

The Federation proposal is a concession to colonial protest. Downing Street had first come up with a plan for a Malayan Union which would have deprived the nine Moslem Sultans of their sovereign rights and transferred them to the King of England. All native-born residents—Malays, Chinese, Indians, Arabs, Eurasians—would have automatically become direct British subjects, enjoying full employment rights in civil service jobs. What the British Foreign Office was aiming at was clear enough—a streamlined government equipped to meet the complicated economic problems with a single policy, a policy which, in the event of war, would not repeat the catastrophic mistakes of 1941.

Unfortunately it looked as though the self-determination of the leisurely, carefree Moslem population of the peninsula would have been sacrificed in the process. The Sultan of Jehore branded the plan as "outright annexation," and predicted trouble. He accused the British of getting the several Sultans to sign away their rights under duress and added that "for the first time in Malay history their people have criticized them."

The "trouble" the Sultan was hinting at might have been very disagreeable. Not only are the Chinese actually more numerous than the Malays (they constitute 43 per cent of the population, the Malays 41) and more energetic and adroit in business matters; but they are strongly disliked—despised as idolaters as well as unwanted immigrants. All this, together with the fact that the British had elected to promote a type of government limiting Malay sovereignty at a time of expanding self-determination in near-by areas, made the situation very explosive. Heeding the outcries of protest, Britain on December 24 announced new proposals restoring to the Malay Sultans their jurisdiction over international affairs and setting up a Malay Federation as described above.

These proposals, embodied in a Constitution to be submitted to London only after full discussion at a series of public meetings begun in January, at once aroused dissatisfaction in Malaya. Britain, in fact, seems destined at this particular point in history to stir up discord in the Moslem world; even the incorporation of North Borneo as a Crown Colony has brought

a storm of protest, from the Moro descendants of the Sultan of Sulu, who claim that that 31,000 square miles of oil, minerals and timber are rightly theirs.

China's Ten Million Moslems

On the Asiatic mainland the most explosive spot with a large Moslem population is Sinkiang, with its 550,000 square miles of crucial territory wedged in between Russia, Afghanistan, India, Tibet and China at the crossroads of Inner Asia. Roughly half of the four million people who live there are Moslems. Badly persecuted under the Manchu regime, they did not fare much better after the 1911 Revolution. A civil war in the early thirties, a confused melee of the famous Moslem generals, the Ma brothers, White Russians, Chinese government forces aided by Soviet advice, had as its upshot control by the National Government, and the appointment as Governor of Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, who in a few years of peace before the war, managed to bring roads, schools and medical facilities to the province.

He did so with the help of Russian advisers and experts, who have since left, officially; but their influence and doubtless their agents remain. Recent rumblings of unrest resulted in some changes in Chinese government appointments. An uneasy calm hangs over Sinkiang at the moment, but it is a calm that could evaporate in a moment. The game of cross and doublecross continues, with Russia and Britain and, to a lesser extent, the United States participating. Meanwhile the turmoil among the Moslems in India and the Middle East is felt here more than in Southeast Asia. Many seminomadic Moslem tribes live on both sides of the Sinkiang frontiers, particularly along the Soviet borders. Geography makes Sinkiang one of the most important pawns in the ever-mounting game of power politics.

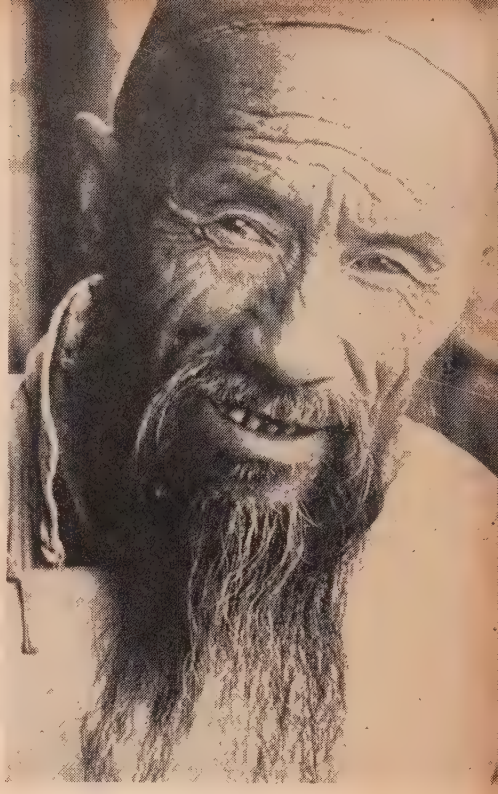
By far the greatest bulk of China's Moslems are in a sort of arc of the Northwest area, running from Peking and Kalgan through Ningsia and Lanchow, and branching off into Honan and Szechwan provinces—within, in other words, the Communist-dominated region. But more than 800,000 are in the southwestern province of Yunnan, which has bitter memories of a sixteen-year-long Moslem revolt, finally suppressed in 1872.

Japan's Failure to Win over Islam

Even so, Japan's failure to set up a separate Mohammedan Republic, or even to stir up any serious trouble, indicates that the Moslems of China do not feel any stronger political tie with Mecca than do those in Southeast Asia. Japan's attempt to control China's Moslems got under way shortly after World War I, when a group of Japanese dignitaries took an oath to "promote faith in Islam." The Black Dragon Society financed the Moslem activities and dispatched one Sakuma Soda on a trip through the Northeastern Provinces, Outer Mongolia, across the Trans-Siberian Railway and down into Sinkiang. The movement was taken up by the Young Officers' clique which, besides furthering the movement in China, made a bid for support of the Near East by organizing several pilgrimages to Mecca: one, in 1935, was backed by the Kwantung Army, the South Manchurian Railway Administration and the Mitsubishi and Mitsui firms.

All of these energetic finaglings should have produced some notable results, when the war with China began. But they didn't. There were some Mohammedan puppets, to be sure, as there were other Chinese puppets. But the truly important figures among China's Moslems joined the Generalissimo; Ma Pu-fang, Ma Hung-kwei and, above all, Pai Chung-hsi, who buried his long-time differences with Chiang Kai-shek and became one of the ablest commanders China had. Nor did the ten million Moslems in general seem impressed with Tokyo's announcement that it was the "protector of Islam" in East Asia. A Chinese National Moslem League in Peking, which restored mosques, set up schools and gave scholarships to promising students for study in Japan, provided Chinese Moslems with special privileges and organized a Chinese Moslem Youth Corps. But none of all this hectic activity produced any noteworthy results.

Because Japan did not succeed, it does not follow that someone else might not. China's ten million Moslems constitute a very sensitive minority group, with far more of the fiery independence and fierce pride one customarily associates with the followers of Mohammed than their co-religionists farther south. Whether Soviet activities, for example, or a bid from an enlarged Arab League, would be more successful than Japan was would depend primarily upon China's treatment of its Moslem minority, which has left much to be desired in the past. China's Moslems feel, quite justifiably, that they have been discriminated against, with respect both to political and military appointments. Above all they feel that the government should increase and improve the educational facilities in thickly populated Moslem areas. This, in turn, they feel would help raise the low standard of living. There has been absolutely no evidence of a Chinese Pakistan movement, but unless these basic improvements are made, it might be easy to promote one. The improvements have been adopted on paper by the national government, but not as yet put into effect.

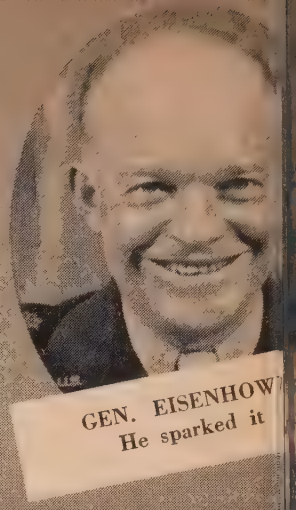


One of China's ten million Moslems—a sensitive "minority" group noted for fiery independence

Even from this brief summary it is obvious that the Moslem populations in various parts of East Asia constitute patches of potential trouble. This is primarily, however, because of local conditions; because of postwar problems occasioned by a changing pattern essentially Far Eastern, not Islamic, for the link between Islam in the Near and Far East is not so vigorous as certain outward signs might indicate. Whether this potential trouble materializes and develops into violence, will depend upon groups now in control of the areas where they live —in other words, upon the attitude and actions of the colonial powers and the Chinese central government toward their Moslem populations.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MORGENTHAU PLAN

Fred Smith



GEN. EISENHOWER
He sparked it

Here for the first time, the story of the conception and development of the most startling and controversial plan ever offered for Germany—designed to reduce her to a powerless agrarian state—is told fully and objectively by Fred Smith, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr., during the war.

On August 7, 1944 at approximately 12:35 p. m., in a tent in southern England, the Morgenthau plan was born. Actually, it was General Dwight D. Eisenhower who launched the project. In conversation, General Eisenhower set the spark destined to grow into one of the most bitterly denounced, most fervently hailed and, according to varying reports, the most damaging project or the most far-seeing plan to guarantee a peaceful Germany ever conceived.

The subject first came up at lunch in General Eisenhower's mess tent. Secretary Morgenthau, Assistant to the Secretary Harry D. White and I were there. White spoke of Germany, which was now certain to be defeated. He questioned the system of the Army pursuing its standing orders: that Civil Affairs was to move up and bolster the economy quickly to keep Allied troops from bogging down in a morass of economic wreckage. White said that the situation with Germany was an entirely different matter: we were not to use Germany as a thoroughfare; Germany was the end of the road. Once conquered, there would be no problem with supply lines, and the country did not need to support a fighting force. Yet (said White) the Army directive had not been altered to suit the changed situation. As it now stood troops would enter Germany, Civil Affairs would move up, the mark would be established, utilities would be repaired, and life would be reestablished on as high a plane as feasible, as quickly as possible.

White said, "What I think is that we should give the entire German economy an opportunity to settle down before we do anything with it."

Here Eisenhower became grim, and made the statement that actually sparked the German hardship plan. He said*: "I am not interested in the German economy and personally would not like to bolster it if that will make it any easier for the Germans." He said he thought the Germans had punishment coming to them: "The ringleaders and the SS troops should be given the death penalty without question, but punishment should not end there."

He felt the *people* were guilty of supporting the regime and that made *them* a party to the entire German project, and he personally would like to "see things made good and hard for them for a while." He pointed out that talk of letting Germany off easy after taking due care of the top people came from those who feared Russia and wanted to strengthen Germany as a potential bulwark against any desires for expansion which Russia might some day have. He said: "This is a problem because the strength of Russia is fantastic." On the other hand, he did not personally think that Russia would want anything "because she now has all she can digest, and she has problems of her own which will keep her busy until long after we are dead."

The General declared he saw no purpose served in treating a "paranoid" gently, and the "whole German population is a synthetic paranoid. All their life the people have been taught to be paranoid in their actions and thoughts, and they have to be snapped out of it. The only way to do that is to be good and hard on them. I certainly see no point in bolstering their economy or taking any other steps to help them."

White remarked: "We may want to quote you on the problem of handling the German people."

Eisenhower replied that he could be quoted. He said: "I will tell the President myself, if necessary."

From that moment Morgenthau's chief interest in life was his own con-

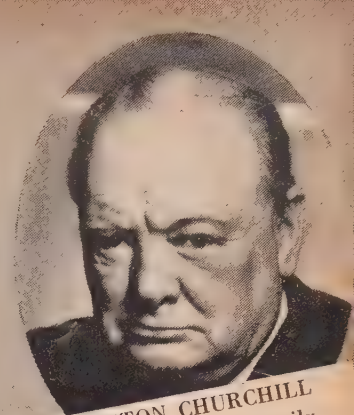
* This material is taken from notes made directly after the meeting.

During the war years, Fred Smith, an editor of United Nations World, was Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Acting as a confidential advisor, he participated in most of the important international and domestic conferences involving the Treasury Department, and was Assistant to the President of the Bretton Woods Conference. He made two trips abroad during the war, one to the Middle East and Mediterranean areas immediately after the Italian invasion, and later to England and France after the Normandy invasion. Smith has been active in the fields of advertising, public relations, writing, and publishing—and in between times serves on official assignments in Washington. Last fall he was appointed by President Truman to handle public relations for the national Labor Management Conference. For several years he has worked closely with Louis Dolivet, international editor of United Nations World.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.
He organized it.

HARRY D. WHITE
He built it.

ANTHONY EDEN
He encouraged it.



WINSTON CHURCHILL
He favored it temporarily for an extraneous reason.

viction that General Eisenhower's description of the German people as "paranoid" was apt, and that by accepting this fact a plan could be created that would for ever prevent the German people from making war.

Morgenthau Runs With the Ball

MORGENTHAU was sure that the Germans were a war-loving race, and possibly incurable. He was the one who had raised the cry of alarm about Germany in World War II. Until April 12, 1943, responsible leaders in the United States preserved their dignity and made few statements that could be considered impolite toward the Germans. But at Carnegie Hall on the night of April 12, before a group of Manhattan bankers and bejeweled matrons, the Secretary spoke of war plans which were under way. He said: "Now we are ready to deal a few blows ourselves; and they will be blows, I can promise you, that *will rock Nazi Germany to its rotten blood-stained foundation.*"

It was only at the insistence of OWI experts that the word "Nazi" was inserted. An OWI censor assured the Secretary that most Germans were fine people, and it was a shame to talk about them in this way. He was stubborn, but finally settled reluctantly for segregating "Nazi" Germany.

Interested as the Secretary was in the progress of the war, he was inclined to hasten through his Normandy trip. He was anxious to get back to the thing that was consuming him. Hurrying back to England, he settled down at Red Rice, an 8,000-acre estate near London leased for the duration by the Army. The morning after he arrived, he went down to London to sound out the British on the plan that was taking shape in his mind.

At lunch with Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Morgenthau asked Sir John what the British government's attitude might be toward Germany. Sir John said a plan would be presented shortly to the Minister calling for stoppage of all German production after the war of synthetic gas and other products having to do with war, but permitting them to continue manufacture of non-military items.

The Secretary asked if Sir John didn't feel that by permitting the Germans to continue as an industrial nation, it would only be a short time before they would again arm secretly for another war.

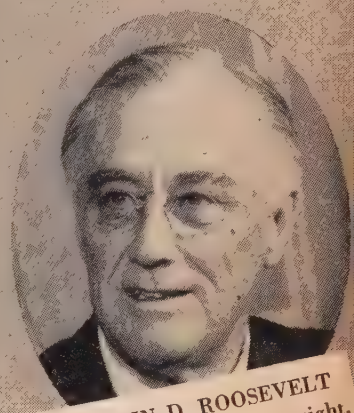
"I have an idea which is purely my own," he said. "I think we could divide Germany into a number of smaller provinces, stop all industrial production and convert them into small agricultural land holders."

The reaction was dead silence.

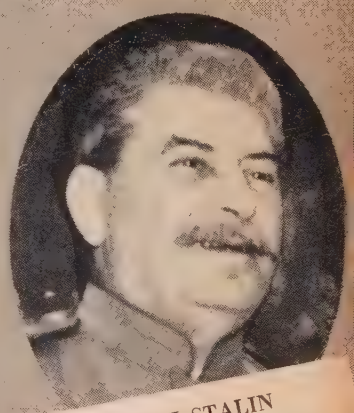
Mr. Churchill Reacts

THAT afternoon Morgenthau was closeted with Winston Churchill. Churchill began by explaining to the Secretary that England was bankrupt, and as soon as the war was over he would let England know it was bankrupt. He expected that at that point England would throw him out, but he didn't mind—he was approaching 70 and it was "time he began to make peace with his maker." Then they had a discussion as to whether or not the Secretary had "turned against us" and was "becoming rather hard in your attitude toward us."

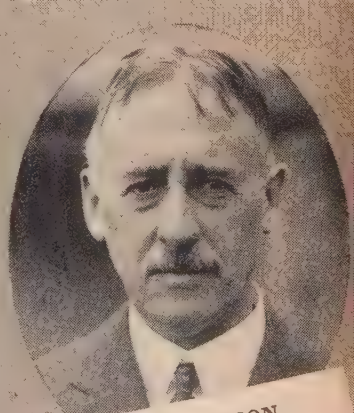
Morgenthau's introduction of his plan to Mr. Churchill suddenly—and unexpectedly—brought a show of great interest. The Secretary came away from the meeting convinced that the Prime



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
He believed it was morally right.

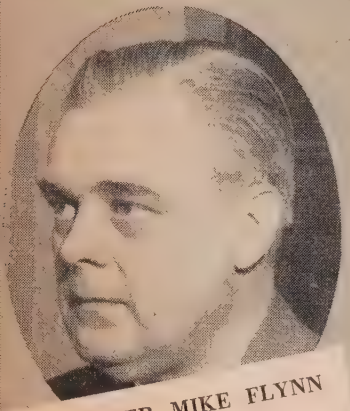


JOSEPH STALIN
He favored the principle.

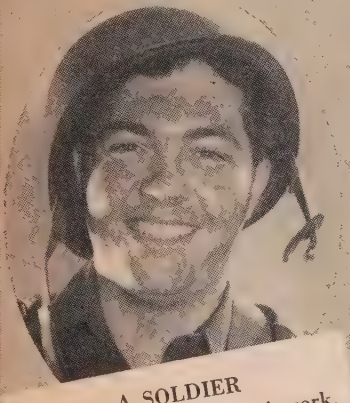


HENRY STIMSON
He opposed it as unpractical.

CORDELL HULL
He was violent.



REPORTER MIKE FLYNN
He "exposed" it.



A SOLDIER
He was supposed to make it work.

A GERMAN
She wasn't as easy to hate as "The German People."

Minister, while having certain minor reservations, was a supporter. It is possible that Churchill left the meeting convinced that he had found the Achilles heel in the man who, on the President's order, was determined to limit the British dollar balance at all costs, and the one man whom the British Foreign Office could not sway with tea, medals or knighthood.

By August 12, the Secretary called a conference, inviting Ambassador Winant, Harry White, Robert Sherwood, of OWI, Colonel Bernstein, of Civilian Affairs; Walter Radius and Philip Mosely of the State Department and Joseph Dubois, L. C. Aarons and William Taylor of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary, opening the discussion, said he would like to consider the question of what we were planning to do about Germany. "From all the evidence I have been able to gather in both the United States and England," he said, "I am not at all convinced that a realistic program is being followed which will result in Germany's inability to wage war again."

In his opinion, the Secretary went on, serious consideration should be given to the desirability and feasibility of reducing Germany to an agrarian economy wherein Germany would be a land of small farmers, without large-scale industrial enterprises. He compared this project with the farm plan in Denmark under which the people were almost wholly involved in small-scale farming. He said that what he had in mind was the type of project that was carried out to a limited extent by the rural resettlement and farm security administration in the U. S.

Then he explained: "People who are in intimate association with the land are peace-loving and without aggressive tendencies upon others." Morgenthau, himself a farmer, has the greatest admiration for farmers as solid citizens.

THE Secretary called next upon Colonel Bernstein. Bernstein explained that the planning in both the American and British armies was brought together within SHAEF and little that was taking place at the present time could give comfort to those who felt that the only practicable policy toward Germany must be predicated upon the basis that Germany must not again be allowed to wage war. Bernstein stated that a group of Army Civil Affairs officers were being trained throughout the British Isles as future administrators in the occupation of Germany. The directions and instructions that were being drawn up within SHAEF were based upon the principle, "take over and control." Such a view, he said, inevitably would lead to an assumption of responsibility for the economic, financial and social affairs within Germany. Hence, on the economic and financial side, the concern of most of the planners would be to see that inflationary trends were checked and brought under control, to buttress the present system of regulations governing rationing and prices, to continue the present system of wage and labor controls, to see to it that unemployment and poverty were adequately relieved through a system of public assistance; and to reinvigorate German economy, including industrial and commercial enterprises. The Army's attitude of "take over and control" must result inevitably in a desire to do a good job, he said. By profiting from the mistakes of previous maladministration and bad planning, the Army was now in a position to avoid a repetition of many of these mistakes in the case of Germany. "Inevitably," he continued, "the planners in SHAEF become more and more concerned with what is good and efficient from the point of view of administration, and less and less concerned with the fact that it is Germans that they are controlling."

The Secretary next asked Ambassador Winant for an account of the work he and his associates were doing in the European Advisory Commission, a group established in London to represent the U. S., U. K., and U. S. S. R.

Schools of Thought

THE Ambassador pointed out that in English official circles there were three definite schools of thought about Germany: one, headed by Anthony Eden, believed the British should work closely with the Russians in determining a postwar policy and that the tripartite agreements in effect between the three major powers should be continued; a second group wanted to build Germany as a bulwark and buffer against Russia, believing that Communism would be more evil than a reborn Germany; the third group was somewhere between the other two, and the Ambassador leaned to the belief

that the Prime Minister might be in the middle group, but could be sold on the continuance of tripartite agreements if President Roosevelt insisted. When the Secretary asked what the American attitude was, the Ambassador made it reasonably clear that if there was one, he hadn't been told. He further pointed out that the Americans, British and Russians in the EAC were all in the same position: none of the representatives had been given any official direction or authority. As a result the delegates met every week for many months, entering the conference room solemnly, placing their papers on the table before them, discussing the weather and then picking up their papers and departing.

Harry White then said that he had gone over papers in both the British and the U. S. State Departments, and that as nearly as he could figure out, the only difference lay in the fact that the U. S. State Department thought it would take ten years to rebuild a strong Germany, while the British thought it would be done in five. "It may well happen," White added, "that Germany will be better off than many of her Allied neighbor nations within a few years after the war."

"What we want from Germany is peace," he said, "not reparations." To return Germany as a respectable member of the family of nations would be to put Germany in a position where she would again endeavor to become ruler of the world. Twice in our generation she had tried, and the third time she might well be successful. Our objective was to see that Germany was never again in a position to wage war. Everything else was incidental to that objective. If, to obtain this objective, it was necessary to reduce Germany to the status of a fifth rate power, that should be done.

Anthony Eden Lends a Hand

THE next day Morgenthau had lunch, along with Winant and White, at the home of Anthony Eden. After lunch the Secretary explained that he had become interested during his trip in the plans for civil control of Germany after the war. Nobody, he said, was doing any concrete planning, although a lot of technicians in London and Washington were working on details without any policy to direct them.

Eden said he expected EAC to prepare a program, and asked Winant how it was coming. The gist of Winant's reply was that it was coming as well as could be expected without any of the major policy decisions having been made by any of the governments.

Eden expressed surprise. He pointed out that at the Teheran Conference it was agreed that the EAC should be instructed (by whom?) to work out plans for the dismemberment (how?) of Germany. He said further that "Uncle Joe" Stalin was determined to smash Germany, and had insisted at Teheran that she be dismembered so completely that she could never again make war.

That was when EAC was supposed to have been instructed by somebody to do something.

White explained what the working groups were actually doing, and pointed out that in effect the technicians were planning to reconstruct a strong Germany and to depend wholly upon political organizations to be set up to keep the peace.

The future cooperation of Russia, Eden said, would be determined by the attitude of the U. S. and U. K. toward Germany. "It is, therefore, vital," he said, "that the U. S. and Britain pursue a tough policy toward Germany as nearly in accord with the Russian policy toward Germany as possible."

BRITAIN HELPS FEED GERMANY

"Eat, little pup, and stay strong."
(Dog is labeled "werewolf").
Szpilki, Lodz.

The Secretary asked Eden to say that again. He did.

That evening Brenden Bracken turned up at Red Rice for dinner, and plunged immediately into the subject of Germany. He claimed to be disturbed that many British officials were discovering that there were "good Germans," and that therefore it would be desirable to adopt an "easy policy." He repeated Eden's statement that a soft policy on the part of the U. K. and the U. S. would mean an end of the tripartite alliance. He said that personally he favored a policy of drastic dismemberment of Germany by which the country could be split into a series of impotent nations.

On August 15, the Secretary, Winant and White called at Anthony Eden's office to go over some of the reports of the Teheran Conference where, according to Eden, Germany's dismemberment had been agreed upon. What they discovered was that President Roosevelt had brought up the question of the partition of Germany, whereupon Churchill brought up the question of what to do about Poland. Roosevelt said that Germany could be divided into three or fifteen parts. Stalin indicated with a grin that Churchill was not listening, probably because Churchill wasn't in favor of dividing Germany. Churchill replied that he was "still in Lwow." Roosevelt pushed on, saying that the European Advisory Commission, he thought, should be instructed to report on the problem of partitioning Germany. Stalin agreed. Churchill said he was willing that the commission should examine and report on the question of the partition of Germany.

The Secretary after looking at these records, commented to Eden that apparently the directive to the EAC to report on the partition of Germany

THE FAIRY TALE OF THE DOVE AND THE CAT.
(Label on Cat: "Peace Treaties with Germany")
Kulturní Politika, Prague

had never been discussed with technicians in the U. S.

Some Double Talk

THE Secretary asked Mr. W. Strange, the British member of EAC, how London regarded this situation. After a few minutes of double talk, Strange pointed out that if Germany were divided, it couldn't produce reparations. White said maybe, but the main objective was peace, not reparations. With this Eden agreed. Strange sidestepped by pointing out that it would be possible to deal more effectively with a single German government than with several, so the technicians were assuming that there would be a unified Germany for the time being. White asked how an intelligent memorandum could be prepared on the assumption that there would be a unified Germany, when the directive to prepare the memorandum called for a divided Germany. Strange then said that they were also working out a memorandum on the assumption of a divided Germany.

White asked Winant if he had been instructed, as a member of the EAC, to go forward on a study based on a divided Germany. The Ambassador said he had been at Teheran, knew the decision had been made, but didn't know whether he was supposed to talk about it. And he had never received any instructions.

At this point, Morgenthau decided that the working group in the State Department had apparently never been informed of what they were supposed to be working toward, and said he would talk to Roosevelt and Hull about it when he returned home.

Back to the U. S.

THE Secretary's plane flew into the United States on August 17, and he lost no time in discussing the German situation with Roosevelt. F. D. R.'s original reaction was shock that we were apparently so close to victory with no plan in hand to eliminate Germany as a potential war power. The Secretary gave him the gist of the plan that was running through his mind. It had a strong emotional appeal to the President, who is reported to have told Morgenthau: "If I had my way, I would keep Germany on a bread-line for the next twenty-five years."

However, while the President might personally have accepted the Secretary's thesis, and plunged ahead, he felt that the War Department and the State Department should have a hand in planning Germany's future. So he formed a three-man committee: Hull, Morgenthau and Stimson. He instructed the committee to develop a plan immediately.

The cards, of course, were stacked against State and War from the outset. Morgenthau was halfway finished already. He was back at the White House almost instantly with a complete, detailed plan melding the Teheran decision concerning the partition of Germany with his own thesis that Germany should be reduced to a powerless agrarian nation. The President called the committee together to review the plan, and the meeting resulted in as violent an explosion as has ever occurred in the hallowed chambers of the White House. Hull revolted, principally because he was in violent disagreement with the entire project, and also because he felt it was none of Morgenthau's business anyway. Stimson, a far less emotional man, prepared an analysis for the President which took the plan completely to pieces on the basis that it would be thoroughly impractical to maintain such a project for long.

Because the war was still in progress, the appointment of this three-man committee was intended to be kept highly confidential. It is doubtful whether the secrecy was maintained for any measurable length of time after the original meeting.

By September 23, 1944—about five weeks after Morgenthau's return to the U. S.—the entire project became public property. On that date, the *Wall Street Journal* released a complete analysis of the Morgenthau plan. It was long and detailed but far too right in general to have been dreamed up by reporter Mike Flynn over a bottle of Scotch.

Who let the cat out of the bag has never been determined. But the morning that the *Wall Street Journal* arrived in Washington, correspondents for the major newspapers and press associations went on 24-hour duty to amplify the story. In a surprisingly short time, it was discovered that the State Department was in a white heat over the whole business, and Washington's most expert reporters found themselves shuttling between War, State and the Treasury—and sometimes at exceedingly high levels—to use against one official what some other official had mentioned "off the record." In the meantime, many other Washington officials tried to get in on the act with uninformed passionate opinions.

Press Note. Comrade Kotikov left a collective farm as a young peasant to join the Red Army. Now, as a major general, he is Soviet Commandant of Berlin.

"The Germans tried to manage our village —it didn't come off. But our village sent a commandant to Berlin and he's doing O.K."
Krokodil, Moscow

Soon the communication systems of the world were jammed with news and opinion, and in many cases with mistaken impressions of what the Morgenthau plan really was, and what it meant. The storm was still raging when the Ottawa Conference was called, and Morgenthau was still determined that he was right, whatever the press of the world and the other cabinet members might say to the contrary.

UTILIZING his genius as a salesman (which was unexcelled when he wanted to promote a project with F. D. R.), he bombarded the White House with statistical and emotional material to fortify his plan. When the President left for the Ottawa Conference, Morgenthau "happened" to be with him when he was ready to go to the train. So Morgenthau went to the station. When F. D. R. boarded the train, Morgenthau decided to ride part way with him. When the President stopped over night at Hyde Park, Morgenthau went to his farm a few miles away. But he didn't stay long. Before any one else had an opportunity to discuss the danger of the Morgenthau plan with F. D. R., the Treasury Secretary flew to Ottawa. As a long-time friend of Roosevelt's, Morgenthau knew better than anyone else how easily he could be side-tracked; and this time no one was going to get the chance.

Apparently, the matter came up for discussion early in the conference, and Churchill was violently opposed. Suddenly, staunch supporter Anthony Eden was flown to the conference.

And out of the smoke came a clear-cut decision that the Morgenthau plan, in general as it was proposed, would become Allied policy.

The Policy Didn't Work

THIS might have been the end of the story, except for the fact that policies don't add up to much when the people who are charged with carrying them out have no taste for their job.

Just as the policy at Teheran directed the partition of Germany and nothing happened until it was revived by Morgenthau's stumbling into the maze, so was this high level policy destined to lie around and gather dust after the surrender of Germany. The Morgenthau plan, once the official Allied charter for Germany, died of neglect.

Once the fight for survival was over, the superhuman effort to remain in agreement no longer existed among the three powers. While officials at high levels argued and by-passed one another, the actual working groups—the British and American armies—moved in and did all of the obvious things, and the easiest things. They started to clear up wreckage, to appease angry and demanding citizens by giving them what they wanted. They settled down and made themselves at home because it is a natural instinct far more potent than any directive to remain firm, strange and aloof.

And while Morgenthau, back in Washington, remained convinced that a severe policy should be pursued in every phase of life in Germany, the occupation troops couldn't be interested in anything except getting along as comfortably as they could with the people they now had to live with.

Whatever cross-currents may have appeared among cabinet members and the heads of states in regard to the Morgenthau plan for reducing Germany to a feeble state, and however garbled the directives may have become, the real defeat came, as perhaps was inevitable, when a lot of easy-going individuals suddenly discovered that their erstwhile enemies were, by and large, another group of easy-going persons, and found it quite possible to intensely dislike *the German people*, without at all disliking any particular *German individual.* And the men on the scene found themselves dealing with men, women and children rather than philosophies.

Fraternization (for Byrnes).
Szpilki, Lodz

GERMANY—TODAY

The Morgenthau Plan died. The Allies marched in without a plan. What have they done since? UN WORLD *Correspondents in Europe cabled this summary:*

U. S. Zone. After 20 months' occupation, Western Germany still lies buried in social, political and moral rubble left by Nazis . . . Practically same forces rule in business, politics and administration as brought Germany to ruin . . . Nazis and their business friends have hardly been touched . . . AMG gets credit for difficult job of restoring civil liberties—establishing framework of parliamentary democracy . . . However AMG has opposed institutional reforms . . . discouraged Socialists, only political group to be trusted . . . Social conditions appalling . . . Almost half of Western Germans destitute and starved . . . Industrial output 35% of 1938.

Russian Zone. Soviets have eliminated Junker aristocracy as economic and political power . . . expropriated former Nazis . . . destroyed foundations of capitalism, paving way for Socialism including program for nationalization of major industries . . . Zone is closely supervised by Soviet Military Administration (SMA) which supports Socialist Unity Party (SED) . . . Industry recovered faster than in U. S. Zone but progress now stalled by lack of steel, coal . . . 50% of products go to U.S.S.R. as reparations . . . Food rations about same as in U.S. Zone . . .

British Zone. British are concentrating on reorganizing industrial areas, neglecting rural areas . . . Denazification measures delayed six months compared with U. S. Zone . . . In Jan. Ruhr miners struck in protest against inadequate denazification . . . 17,000 Krupp workers joined strike, demanding socialization of Ruhr industries . . . Coal output between 35 and 45% of prewar . . . Steel at maximum permitted (5.8 million tons annually) . . . Food far below minimum needs.

French Zone. French slowest of all in organizing German local governments . . . They favor conservative Catholic parties . . . Are preoccupied with securing territorial bulwarks against possible German attacks (detached Saar, etc.) . . . Priority over denazification been given to increasing industrial output, especially coal (now 50% of prewar) . . . Farm recovery poor . . . Food situation serious.

PERSONAL OPINION

By VINCENT SHEEAN

The basic point in China's new constitution—the end of Kuomintang one-party tutelage of the people—sends Vincent Sheean on a global survey of the tutelage concept. He finds it has worked "marvels in social stability" in Russia, looms over free India, scored a few credits even under Hitler and Mussolini—yet almost always winds up in tyranny and unhappiness.

THE Constitution which was, we are told, Chiang Kai-shek's Christmas present to China, contains in its Articles 1 and 27 an abandonment of the concept of tutelage for the Chinese people during the period of revolutionary growth.* This concept lies at the base of Sun Yat-sen's ideas as they had finally evolved during the closing years of his life, with his original American and Marxist elements yielding ground before the powerful influence of Russian revolutionary example. Under the new Constitution, if and when it comes into effect, power will no longer derive from the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Party, but from all the people.

The concept of tutelage was made explicit in China, but was not, of course, peculiar to the Chinese or to Sun Yat-sen. He took his ideas where he found them. This one was in the air of the period, 1919-24, when he was formulating his final programs and principles. It dominated the practice of the Russian revolutionaries (although not, originally, their theory) and was sprouting new growth in such places as Turkey under Kemal Pasha and Italy under Mussolini. It has had such a sturdy development in all parts of the world since about 1920 that any sign of its decline—even on paper or in principle—is a welcome phenomenon to those who do not accept its validity.

The idea has its uses, of course. In any country with vast illiterate populations it is obvious that complete political democracy must be a delusion, that those who practise demagoguery best will obtain most votes, that the people as a whole cannot form opinions on any but the broadest and simplest questions (independence of a foreign control, for instance). Under such conditions the party which formulates the national aspirations with most power and cogency will get a mass following and will, sooner or later, conceive itself to be gifted with a tutelary genius over the whole population. This has happened very nearly everywhere on earth in the present period with the exception of the English-speaking countries and France, where democratic institutions were of much older date and firmer foundation than elsewhere.

The military clique in Japan unquestionably felt itself appointed by destiny to lead the Japanese people to the supreme heights of power, and in this sense they, too, believed in tutelage. Russian Communist tutelage of the peoples of the Soviet Union is complete, but is held in check by a philosophic system of very great authority—the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin operate to direct and restrain processes which would otherwise be absolute tyranny, even if unconsciously instituted. The Nazi Party in Germany, the Fascist Party in Italy and the Falange or Fascist Party in Spain, all operated upon the basis of tutelage, although in Spain the simple theory was somewhat complicated by clerical mystifications (and, to make the Spanish case still more distinct, the Fascist tutelage survives in that weak state after it has been destroyed in the stronger parent ones).

One-Party Rule for India?

IN India there can be little doubt that a concept of tutelage, although not yet expressed in so many words, animates the philosophical life of the Congress Party. Its attitude towards the Moslems, however great the effort to be generous, shows the fundamental belief. Indeed in this case the development from a revolutionary nationalist party to a party endowed with the divine right of tutelage has been extraordinarily rapid, requiring no more than a few months. The same development may certainly be expected in Indo-China, Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia where self-government for native peoples is beginning or about to begin; it is so natural as to be practically inevitable. From afar it looks as if the Philippines—perhaps as a heritage from Manuel Quezón—had already started its independent life with such a one-party notion firmly established.

A phenomenon which occurs so widely and obviously

Masses under tutelage. The Chin people (below) may achieve politi freedom under the new constituti

* For a summary of the Chinese Constitution, see World Files, UN World, February.

responds to certain practical needs in a nation's most difficult period, supplying guidance where it is most needed and supplanting doubt and weakness with certainty, cannot be altogether condemned. It has produced marvels of social stability in the Soviet Union, for example, where even unsympathetic observers admit that the citizens have unbounded faith in their future.

It worked well for some years in Italy, before its natural tendency to eradicate all opposition produced tyranny and corruption. In at least one respect, the increase of production to undreamed-of levels, it worked well in Germany. But the question is not, really, whether it will work well or not, or whether it will produce stability: a stone is stable, a guillotine works well, and neither the stone nor the guillotine is precisely the symbol for a happy state. The question, in reality, is whether this is not an expedient too dangerous, too handy for the tyrant, and whether it is not better and wiser to derive the powers of the state, in principle at least, from the consent of the governed.

It is well to remember that there have been four constitutions in China since 1928 and none of them has operated according to the phrases set down in it. The Organic Law of Oct. 28, 1928, put forward on the authority of the Kuomintang, contained many eloquent expressions of the intentions of its framers, but it has not prevented the flowering of scandals as rich and rare as any that embellished the history of imperial China. Its two revisions and the draft constitution of 1936 brought about no changes, and although the Constitution now adopted is far more advanced in the direction of theoretical democracy, the proof of this pudding, as of the others, will be in the eating.

A Challenge to the Youth of China

When all is said, and whatever the motives for his act, the historical movement in general has some reason to feel that Chiang Kai-shek has in this case operated as a progressive force. It was important to eradicate the *principle* of Kuomintang tutelage and reintroduce the contrary principle, which was that of the Sun Yat-sen of 1911, of the sovereignty of the people. There can be little question that tutelage in China has operated mainly for the advantage of party chieftains during the past fifteen years or more. The revolutionary advantages of 1926-27 were all cast away as soon as the Kuomintang movement reached the cities where wealth awaited, and thereafter the party organisms fossilized, consultation of its membership dwindled to zero, and all power (and wealth) fell into the hands of a small group clustered about the leader. What Chiang has now done is to destroy the theoretical, philosophical, ethical and historic basis for the Kuomintang mandarinate. If it continues after next year it will be plainly illegal and its very existence will challenge the vital spark in the youth of China.

Neither Marx nor Lenin believed in party dictatorship, and Lenin felt himself driven to it by sheer necessity in the midst of war and revolution. Yet the expedient has now become both doctrine and practice in Russia, with a record of such success behind it that it will not soon be shaken. The human material of the Russian revolutionary leadership, with its austerities and fanaticism, has not been duplicated elsewhere, and this in itelf is perhaps the principal reason why the tutelage principle has this one spectacular triumph to recommend it. In no other country, and above all in no Asiatic country, has there existed a whole generation devoted to the same Spartan singleness of aim.

Tutelage and Temperament

Yet, when all is said, it is difficult for the heirs of the West, the English and French-speaking peoples, to accept the postulate of happiness without political freedom.

This may be a matter of temperament—the psychological or psychosomatic condition, into which innumerable things enter—but if it is, I have the feeling that the Chinese are like us in this matter. They do not seem to me to be the kind of people who take easily to undue discipline. Their tyrants have always been at the mercy of a popular sense of humor which is uproarious, broad, scabrous and lethal; no matter how outrageously they have been fleeced, browbeaten or overworked in all these years they have never lost their sense of things, they have never been really deceived; they have a capacity for outcheating their cheaters which is stupendous. I do not believe that they have any natural liking or aptitude for the role of *Lumpenproletariat* under party tutelage: they are too shrewd, bright, independent, individualistic.

The Soviet citizen naturally assumes an enormous number of things, one of which is that his supreme government authorities are always right in foreign and domestic affairs and can never be criticized (the same assumption is made by the Soviet Union's foreign representatives, the various Communist parties). This is remote indeed from any Chinese way of thinking or talking. Like ourselves, the Chinese by and large like to air their views on all subjects, large or small, giving free rein to their luxuriant humor and respecting no persons. It will suit them far better, when or if it happens, to have a vigorously quarreling citizenship of several parties than to entrust all political life to the wizened embrace of the Kuomintang.

THE TRAGEDY OF FOOD, 19

ABUNDANCE AND FAMINE

The almost unbelievable truth is that our world duced more wheat and rye in 1946 than in the best war years. Yet hundreds of millions of human bein all parts of the earth are hungry.

The average annual production of wheat and rye i years 1934-38 was 124.7 million metric tons, while in it was 127.4 million metric tons.

A DISLOCATED SYSTEM

There can be no graver accusation against the pr dislocated system of international commodity exch and no greater proof of the necessity for creating w the framework of the UN a truly international econ organization, than this absurd situation in which food

WHY MILLIONS GO HUNGRY

duction increases while famine stalks the earth.

The only major plant foods that have declined in production are rice—from a prewar crop of 106 million tons to 100 million; and sugar which from a prewar 32 million tons has fallen to 28 million.

As far as fats are concerned, while it is difficult to estimate exact world production, indications are that in 1946 there were over 16 million tons, as compared with 20 million tons prewar. These decreases are so small that they cannot justify the present widespread malnutrition.

As the above map shows, practically all Europe and the greater part of Asia are existing upon diets that are considerably below prewar standards and in some cases, such as China, India, Germany, Austria and Rumania, more than 20% below. The same is true of a large part of Africa. Continentally speaking, only the people of the Americas, the world's greatest granary, are in the fortunate position of getting three square meals a day.

A SOLUTION THROUGH UN?

Thus, wherever one looks, indications are that the main reasons for the present famine are inadequate distribution, with shipping a bottleneck; nationalistic short-sightedness; and, above all, lack of an economic world organization.

The time has come for the citizens of the UN to ask their governments and parliaments to call a world economic conference and to make clear that they want to put an end to a situation that violates every humanitarian precept and which endangers the existence of human beings in great parts of the world—and thus the peace.

"Brotherhood Must Prevail"

By DAVID ROCKEFELLER

In New York City, the home of the United Nations, International House has demonstrated for many years that international fellowship can and does work. It provides a convincing answer to those of little faith who feel that the United Nations cannot succeed because of clashing national, political or religious differences. The student centers at International House, New York, and its sister institutions in other cities represent veritable self-renewing United Nations in miniature.

Here the experience of 23 years has proved that men and women students from as many at 72 different nations, representing every culture, faith and skin-color on the globe, can live, work and play together in harmony and enthusiasm, melting their contrasts of upbringing and beliefs into wholesome and wholehearted good fellowship and into a rich and productive sense of world citizenship.

That is the encouraging lesson of the International Houses. The New York House at 500 Riverside Drive overlooks the Hudson River and serves as host to students attending New York colleges and universities. It has alumni in virtually every country in the world. In addition to the New York House which was founded in 1924, there are now three other International Houses. One of these, opened in 1930, forms part of the University of California at Berkeley. Another is associated with the University of Chicago. A third, *La Maison Internationale*, is part of the *Cité Universitaire* in Paris.

A Chance Greeting

These experiments in international living began on a spring morning in 1910, when Harry Edmonds, a YMCA official of New York, flung a cheery "Good Morning!" to a Chinese student he didn't know. The student turned impulsively to the stranger who had hailed him and said: "Do you know that you are the first person who has greeted me in the three weeks I have been in New York?"

That incident was the inspiration which led to regular Sunday Suppers at the Edmonds' home for many of the hundreds of lonely foreign students in New York; to the founding a few years later of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club; and, in 1924, to the opening of International House, New York, made possible by a gift of over $2,500,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Later gifts from Mr. Rockefeller were used to start the similar Houses at Berkeley, Chicago and Paris.

In terms of the mutual understanding that it has brought to an ever increasing body of students from every land, the investment has been justified many times over. For International House, New York, quickly made one thing clear: while students from different countries naturally bring with them some of the prejudices, and even hostility, of one country or region toward another, these prejudices tend to disappear after a few months of living together, working on what they discover are common problems and toward common goals.

The Art of International Living

Any student from any country in the world may apply for admission either as a resident or nonresident member of International House. The only considerations that determine the question of his or her admission are: individual merit of the applicant, a desire for a broad geographic representation, and limitations of space.

The Boards of the various Houses seek to give the students the broadest possible opportunities for individual development, both in their fields of study and in the practical art of international living. There is a considerable measure of student government at International House, and various student bodies participate in discussion group programs, language classes, study groups, international libraries and a film forum.

Today, scattered to the four corners of the earth there are at least 35,000 people who have lived in one of the four International Houses and have thus had the very real experience of international living. The New York House alone has 20,000 alumni. Quite a number of former residents are today active in the United Nations, both as members of the Secretariat, and as national representatives.

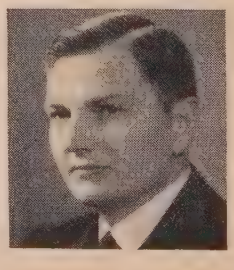
The Philosophy of International House

The philosophy underlying International House is based on the precept that peace is the product of knowledge and understanding and that brotherhood must prevail throughout the world. Men and women who have lived under its roof know that the peoples of the world can live in harmony, despite prejudices and differences, just as they, as students, lived with fellow students of every race, religion and political philosophy.

The students, the alumni and the trustees of International House feel that today they face a challenge to crusade for the cause of fellowship among nations. They are mapping out an educational program which will strengthen the experience of international living by providing ever wider knowledge and understanding of the problems which the world must solve if it is to survive.

International House, which started as an experiment in international living, has proved that the experiment works.

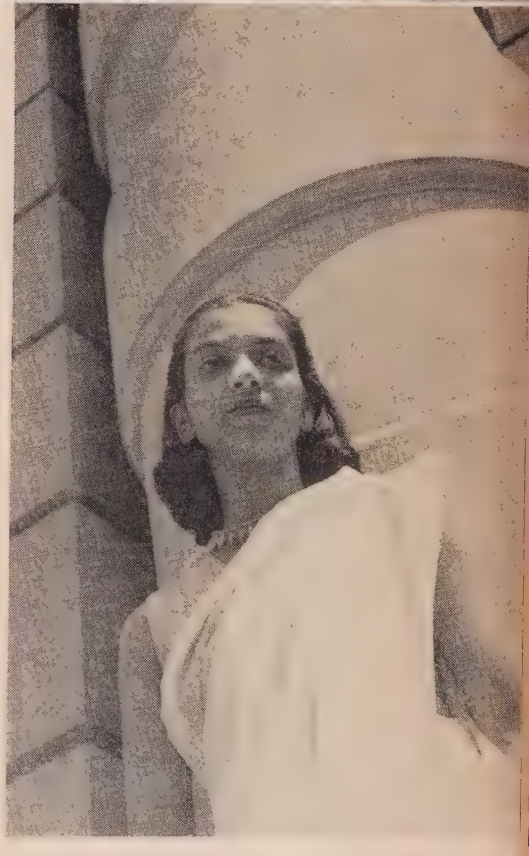
The Author: David Rockefeller, youngest of the five sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of International House, New York. Educated at Harvard and the University of Chicago, he acted as secretary to Mayor La Guardia of New York and as Assistant Regional Director of New York's Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service, before enlisting in the army as a private in May, 1942. After service including two years in North Africa and France, he emerged as a captain in December, 1946 with the decorations of Legion of Merit, Commendation Ribbon and the French Legion of Honor. He is the author of the volume *Unused Resources and Economic Waste*. Married, 31, with three children, he is at present Assistant Cashier in a New York bank. His wife is the former Margaret McGrath.



INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

TWENTY-THREE years ago two New Yorkers, Frederick Osborn and Cleveland Dodge, inspired by the work of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edmonds, went to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. with an unusual idea for promoting international understanding—Why not set up an International House where students from all over the world, of any faith, race, or color, could live and mingle while attending New York colleges and universities? Rockefeller was enthusiastic and in 1924 International House, on Riverside Drive by the Hudson River, was established. Since then it has played host to 20,000 resident students. Three more International Houses, at the Universities of California and Chicago and at the *Cité Universitaire,* Paris, have also been set up, again with Rockefeller's help.

Here, in pictures, is the story of New York's International House—now self-supporting and constant host to 525 resident students as well as many non-residents who enjoy the use of its public facilities. Resident students, such as those pictured in the discussion group above, are of 50 nationalities from every corner of the globe.



Standing outside the graystor entrance to International Hous an Indian girl in her sari pr sents a picture of content.

The dining room serves only American food but in great variety so that all have a wide choice. Students eat well for $1.50 a day. Room rent averages $8.50 a week. A monthly budget of $75 is ample.

Chinese girl helps out in kitchen. K.P. is often done by students who never tried it back home.

Students are enc
to display their o
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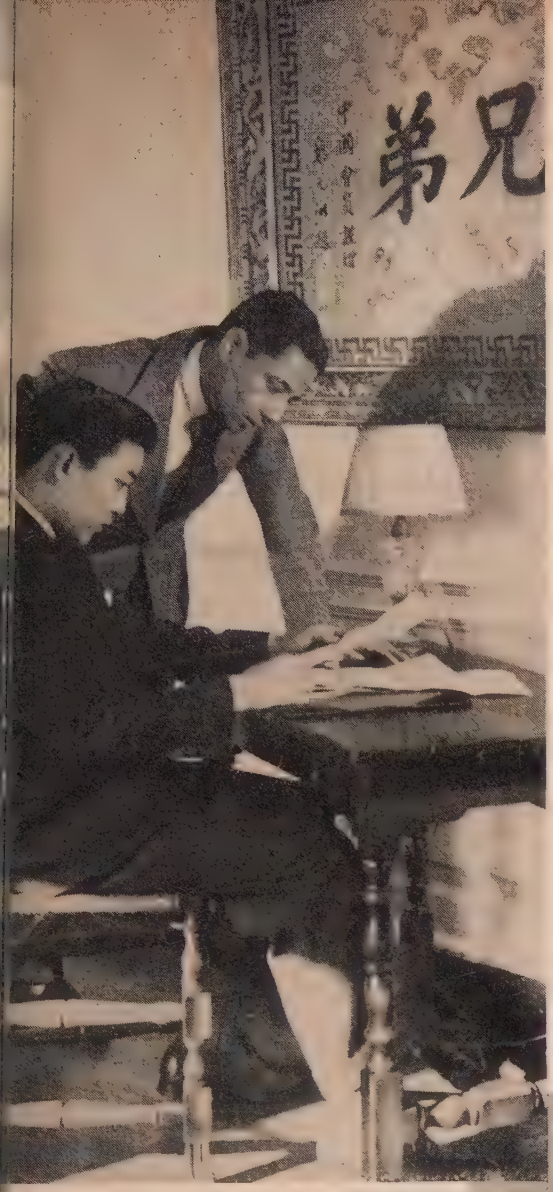
of other lands. A
glimpse of an
puppet show.



xchange of language instruc-ion is another mind-broadener. Here an Indian and Chinese swap words.

Here a Chinese girl takes part in an international "fashion show" — another method of learning each other's customs.

Songs of India, China, France, Egypt, Britain and many other lands often float through the colonial interior of International House as groups gather round the half-dozen pianos. Students join heartily in singsongs or organized concerts, showing again how easy it is for sharp differences in background to vanish amid an atmosphere of international good fellowship.

Informality is one of the charms of International House. Constant mingling soon banishes the natural reserves of East toward West, and vice versa. Stairway chats like this, at one of the exits of the house, are an everyday affair.

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT ON THE P.L.M.

A story with a familiar ring but a rare dénouement.

SOMETIMES when I get mad with someone or with people in general, I remember the encounter I had many years ago with a belligerent Frenchman on the Paris-Lyon-Marseilles Express. And then I find myself grinning affectionately at people in general but especially at a well set-up, elderly Frenchman with a bristling mustache, hair *en brosse,* a belligerent twinkle, and whose hat I so nearly threw out of the train window. How furious we were with each other! How high rose the tides of anti-British, anti-French feeling! But suddenly, as if by the magic wave of a wand, we were friends.

Well, it's trivial little incident. And yet, because I remember it so often, I've a notion it may mean something.

In those peaceful prewar days the P.L.M. ran what was called *couchettes* —that is to say, for extra fare, the night traveler occupied two opposite corners of a compartment which, by dint of much pulling and tugging and releasing of clamps and pressing of buttons, became a sort of bed. My companion, Rachel, a Welsh woman with a fiery Celtic temper, occupied one of the *couchettes* and I the other.

FRENCH trains, at best, have a certain *joie de vivre,* especially when rounding curves or crossing switches. They do not rock you to sleep. They threaten to jolt you into eternity. The *couchettes* sounded more reposeful than they felt and by dawn and Marseilles, I was dusty, crusty and sore. And when a large, bustling Frenchman with a meek, bespectacled friend in tow barged into our compartment, my cup of exasperation spilled over.

With all the French I possessed, which was plenty though delivered with an unregenerate British accent, I informed Monsieur that he was trespassing. The compartment was ours exclusively. Monsieur gave me the once-over. Delivered with the eye of a connoisseur, it revealed that to him, as females, we were regrettably negligible,

and, with our dishevelled hair-dos, our eyes dull with sleeplessness, and a patina of coaldust over all, that was just about how we felt. Then planking his portly person next to me, Monsieur waved his friend to the seat opposite which the latter occupied with understandable wariness. For by this time Rachel's Welsh blood had begun to simmer visibly.

Monsieur removed his fedora, laid it with a *"J'y suis-J'y reste"* gesture between us and waited complacently for whatever we thought we could do about it. I think it was the hat that made me so angry. It had such a spruce air of masculine contempt for untidy feminine tantrums. It was also a gage of battle. With violent calm I went in search of the conductor and thrust a reckless bundle of francs into his astonished but receptive hands. Eloquently I related the outrage.

"Turn these creatures out!" I demanded.

The conductor's manner should have been a warning. He was respectful but evasive and—toward the interlopers—apologetic. His shrugs expressed what he didn't say. "Monsieur, these ladies are English. Inevitably they are a little mad. *Que voulez-vous?*"

By now the corridor had become congested with eloquent and indignant French citizens whose arguments transcended the case in point and involved the Rights of Man, the French Revolution, abstract concepts of justice and the probable existence of the Deity. Brows darkened. Eyes flashed. A private altercation was, in fact, taking on the character of an International Incident.

Only Rachel was held to an apoplectic silence by the fact that her French extended no further than to statements regarding her aunt who had the handkerchief and her uncle who had the cold—idioms obviously inadequate to the occasion. Monsieur cocked her a bright, provocative glance. "Why doesn't Mademoiselle join in?" he demanded scornfully.

Then I realized what a gratifying time this bellicose, Gallic cock was having at the expense of us two drab British hens. I could almost see him preening his handsome feathers and scratching up the dirt into which our defeated beaks would presently be vigorously rubbed. He knew we were licked. The Big Battalions were on his side.

It was then that his hat and the open window came together in my mind. If I couldn't throw him out, at least I could throw his hat out. Then we would see who had the last laugh—even if I went to jail for it. But he must have read my mind. Smiling ironically he rose and closed the window.

"I pity, Mademoiselle," he said, "the man who marries you."

Defeated, at the end of my resources and my French, I stalked off down the corridor to the restaurant car, leaving the battlefield to the invaders. How I loathed the whole French nation! How the French nation, as personified by that trainload, hated the British! And how that hatred would have spread from friend to friend on both sides of the Channel.

"After all, what can you expect of the British? Did I ever tell you about those two horrible English women on the P.L.M.? *Mon cher, croyez-vous,* they tried to throw the poor old man out of the window of his own compartment!"

And—"The French are no good. They'd steal the pennies off the eyes of their dead mother. Did I ever tell you about the two English girls who were flung off their train and left to walk all the way to Cannes?"

And so forth and so on.

WELL, perhaps the *café-au-lait* was extra good that morning, the *croissants* more than usually succulent. My rage subsided. A sense of humor glimmered on the horizon. After all, Monsieur had had a likeable twinkle in his hot, brown eye. He enjoyed a fight and so did I. Perhaps — the awful thought struck me with a breath-taking wallop—I had been worse than unreasonable. I had been wrong. Wasn't it possible that with daylight the compartment ceased to be our private property? That was undoubtedly what the conductor had tried to insinuate, though still holding firmly to my francs.

Horribly aware that I had made a complete ass of myself, I stormed down the still-congested corridor through black looks and sinister mutterings until I came upon Monsieur leaning out of the open window, fanning himself with the hat. He turned to meet the fresh assault, gleeful blood in his eye. I held out my hand.

"*Monsieur, je regrette infiniment—j'avais tort.* Please accept my apologies the most profound."

Ah, alors! What a reconciliation! What a reunion of noble, generous hearts, briefly and foolishly estranged.

Monsieur clasped me to his breast. He kissed Rachel on her still-indignant cheek. From the adjoining compartments our late adversaries poured out to fan the *entente cordiale* to glowing friendship. A bottle of *vin-du-pays* emerged from nowhere and passed from mouth to mouth without benefit of hygiene. We drank each other's healths—to the glory of our respective countries.

When Rachel and I disembarked our luggage was carried out for us by eager, friendly hands. The windows were crowded with smiling faces. Monsieur blew me a reassuring kiss. His brown eyes twinkled.

"Ah, Mademoiselle, if I were not so happily married—"

The last I saw of him was the hat, waving a gallant farewell.

Is it possible that this little story has a moral? Suppose Mr. Molotov said to Mr. Bevin: "My dear Comrade, I'm a stubborn, suspicious fellow. Forgive me. I was in the wrong." And Mr. Bevin said: "My dear fellow, that hot temper of mine—" And Mr. Marshall produced a friendly bottle. Who knows? Things like that do happen.

BY I. A. R. WYLIE

The Author: Born in Australia in 1885, Ida Alexa Ross Wylie went to England when she was three, was educated in Belgium, England and Germany, and at 20 started a career as writer and novelist that led quickly from one success to another. As part of her world wide travels, she paid her first visit to the United States in 1919 and in 1931 returned to this country to make it her home. In an autobiographical note she says: "Was violently active suffragette (in England) and ought to have been in prison several times, but was too clever or too insignificant —don't know which . . . I have a 250-year-old New Jersey farm . . . and raise chickens and vegetables by remote control—meaning somebody else does the work." Her hobbies include horseback riding and dancing ("despite advanced age"). During the war, on the invitation of the British Ministry of Information Miss Wylie spent six weeks traveling around England and gathering facts and impressions for her subsequently published book, *Flight to England.*

The United Nations

THE *Secretary General*, Mr. Trygve Lie, on returning last month from his air trip around Central America and the Caribbean, plunged at once into the most urgent matter on his calendar—the meeting of the Coordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council.

This Committee has the important job of insuring "the fullest and most effective implementation" of accords entered into between the UN and its Specialized Agencies—the various bodies such as the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), and International Labor Organization (ILO), which, while not integral parts of UN, are associated with it by agreement. Only through the closest cooperation between the UN itself and these agencies with worldwide programs can their fullest usefulness be attained.

Participating in the first session, besides Lie, were David Owen, Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs; Perez Guerrero, UN Coordination Director; Dr. Julian Huxley (UNESCO); Sir John Boyd-Orr and F. L. MacDougal (FAO); and Edward Phelan (ILO). Unfortunately, the World Bank was not represented.

All participants at the conference expressed their desire for effective coordination of their activities, especially close cooperation with UN's various regional offices, for coordination of conference schedules so as to avoid conflicts of dates, and through the establishment of common budgetary and personnel policies.

Regional Information Offices for UN

THE Secretary General presented a report on the various regional offices which the UN is about to establish. The Geneva office, he said, will be more modest than was originally expected. The other regional offices will be essentially information centers.

Dr. Huxley said that the long range plan of UNESCO was to have regional offices all over the world, and the Director General of FAO, Sir John Boyd-Orr, reported that FAO had taken over the offices of the former Institute of Agriculture in Rome, and had also established three Latin-American centers—one for the Caribbean area, and two for the east and west coasts of Latin-America. The committee also discussed methods of supplying information, but many important items—such as the establishment of an Administrative Tribunal and the problem of pensions for officials—had to be postponed.

While the first meeting was held in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality, nevertheless it was clear that there is still a long way to go before the various international machineries which exist today are integrated into a smooth system of effective coordination.

TENSION IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

THERE is an atmosphere of utmost anxiety in the meetings of the Security Council these days. The controversy over atomic energy and disarmament is dominating practically every other issue.

While less spectacular because there are no immediate territorial, strategic and colonial aspects involved, as was the case last year with Iran, Greece and the Netherlands Indies, the present discussion goes to the very bottom of the establishment of an effective system of collective security.

There are two great schools of thought which are presented in varying terms but always with the same content, by the U. S. and the U.S.S.R.

The United States, considering the problem of the control of atomic energy as the primary prerequisite for international security, wants guarantees for complete control, inspection and punishment of violators outside of the veto provisions of the Security Council. The U. S. also wants to make sure that the proposed Disarmament Commission will not infringe upon the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The U.S.S.R., on the contrary, insists on having the punishment of violators of the atomic agreement made subject to the same Security Council provisions as apply to all other acts of aggression. The Russian theory

Moving Scene at Human Rights Commission Meeting

One of the most moving UN sessions held so far was the opening of the Human Rights Commission. Despite a recent grave accident, Henri Laugier, Assistant Secretary General for Social Affairs, attended in a wheel-chair after an ambulance trip to Lake Success from Nassau General Hospital. In this picture Eleanor Roosevelt, Chairman of the Commission, congratulates Laugier on his devotion to the cause of human rights and his brilliant opening address.

Between Mrs. Roosevelt and Laugier is John Stanczyk, top Director of Social Affairs and former Polish Minister of Labor. At left rear is Louis Gros, Laugier's executive assistant; at extreme right, Prof. John Humphrey, Director of UN's Human Rights Division, on leave of absence from the University of Montreal.

admits a vetoless procedure only for control and inspection. It stresses the necessity of going ahead with the general disarmament program and the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the production and use of atomic weapons.

There have been many attempts by the French, Australian, Colombian and Belgian members of the Security Council to find a terrain of conciliation—a common denominator somewhere between the two, but no formula has yet been found.

However, one important achievement was the adoption of a resolution on disarmament implementing the decision of the General Assembly of December 14, 1946, concerning the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

While the proponents of the two opposite concepts are arguing back and forth, it is expected that the Security Council will be able to get out of the present deadlock only by a political decision on a higher level, which may come about as a by-product of the Moscow Conference.

POPULATION COMMISSION GETS BIG ASSIGNMENT

THE twelve-member Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council was handed its problem in one neat, awesome package on the opening day of its first session at Lake Success last month. With the deliberations barely begun, Jan Stanczyk, director of UN's Department of Social Affairs, stated that within a few decades the total population of the world will probably triple—from two billions to six or more; and furthermore, the distribution of the increase would be continually uneven. Some countries, he pointed out, are so densely populated that healthy living is impossible, while others are under-populated to the extent that resources go unexploited.

These problems of population intrude into the political and economic, as well as the social, fields, and are therefore not the sole concern of the Population Commission. For this reason, early in its session, the Commission expressed its desire to avoid specific functional demarcation and to collaborate with three other commissions—Statistical; Social; and Economic and Employment—whose representatives attended the meetings. Also welcomed to the discussions were the specialized agencies: The International Labor (ILO), Food and Agriculture (FAO), Economic, Social and Cultural (UNESCO) and World Health (WHO) organizations, as well as the non-governmental American Federation of Labor.

THE PROBLEM OF WORLD COMMUNICATIONS

THE Transport and Communications Commission, meeting at Lake Success, faced a big problem. Much had been said about "One World." The puzzle was how to unify it—at least in terms of communications—and quickly. Solution apparently lay in the early creation of a World Shipping Organization with broad technical and economic powers. So the Commission laid the groundwork for a conference to be held on the subject sometime this fall in Europe, and preferably in Paris.

It also recommended that nonmember nations of the UN be invited to broaden the value of its decisions. The question of Spain's attendance was handed back to the Economic and Social Council.

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMISSION IN GREECE

The Security Council Commission engaged in investigating the Greek frontier incidents held its first meeting in Athens before taking off for the mountainous Albanian, Bulgarian and Yugoslav border regions. Above—Britain's delegate R. T. Windle (left) and U.S.S.R.'s A. A. Lavrishev at the Athens talks.

The Commission also studied and gave top priority to the problem of setting up a permanent European Transport Organization to take over the emergency work of the Temporary European Central Inland Transport body, which is scheduled to cease operations in September without having achieved long-range coordination of improvement for European continental transport.

Some of this coordination was to have covered the removal of discriminatory measures and unnecessary transport restrictions such as passport and frontier formalities. A conference on passports, called at the Commission's request, will assemble shortly at Geneva.

Transport Plans for Five Continents

THE European Transport Organization's status in its relations with UN was the subject of considerable debate in the Commission's meeting. Some delegates favored its assimilation as a specialized agency under UN auspices to facilitate discussion on an international level. Others however felt that its incorporation in some form or another into the forthcoming Economic Commission for Europe might enhance the value of its operations on regional scale.

The creation of similar Continental Transport Organizations for North and South America and for Asia was postponed pending study and report by the UN Secretariat on the desirability, problems and tasks of international inland transport organizations for those three continents. This report will be submitted to the Commission at its next session. Discussion of the creation of a similar organization for Africa was postponed in the absence of both the Egyptian and South African delegates.

FOR HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS

THE Social Commission, "brain trust" of UN's Economic and Social Council on coordination of social welfare activities, ended its first session at Lake Success last month. A series of important recommendations on future activities was sent back to the Council.

One called for promotion of an international mini-

WORLD FEDERATION OF UN ASSOCIATIONS DINNER IN NEW YORK, FEB. 14.*

Left to right—James B. Orrick, of UN's Section for Voluntary Organizations; Judge Dorothy Kenyon, Committee on Status for Women; professor René Cassin, Commission on Human Rights; Major John A. F. Ennals, Secretary General of World Federation of UN Associations.

Left to right—Tor Gjesdal, Director of UN's Department of Public Information; John Minter, Representative at UN of the International Chamber of Commerce; Murray D. Lincoln, International Cooperative Alliance.

Left to right—Clark Eichelber rector of the American Associatio United Nations; Mrs. Eleanor R Chairman of the Economic an Council's Human Rights Com Louis Dolivet, International E UNITED NATIONS WORLD, who pre

mum living standard through cooperation with specialized and non-governmental organizations now diffusing their efforts in independent action. The Commission's Secretariat is to report back to the Council on questions dealing with improvement of living standards through family welfare and housing, social security and the care and rehabilitation of the disabled. It will also formulate suggestions for improvement of living standards in under-developed countries.

Consideration of the problem of international crime prevention, another important item on the agenda, was side-tracked because of the commission's "inability" to discuss the matter more fully with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission while Spain continued to be a member.

ECONOMIES THAT HURT THE WORLD

NOT counting a few Sundays here and there, United States government expenditures during 1947-48, will amount to roughly $100,000,000 daily for the relatively uncomplicated task of governing a nation of law-abiding citizens.

For the same purpose, the U.S.S.R. will spend approximately $240,000,000 or $100,000,000 daily, depending upon which you prefer—the official exchange rate of five rubles to the dollar or the diplomatic exchange rate of 12 rubles.

The United Nations, engaged in the highly complicated and potentially explosive task of elaborating a world peace that must stick and at the same time setting up a world organization that will work, will spend during 1947 roughly $89,500 a day.

In terms of U. S. government expenditures, if every American paused at noon each day while the Washington government diverted into the UN treasury its average daily contribution, he or she would have to stand still only 30 7/10 seconds, six days a week. Over a year, that would total roughly two-and-a-half hours, or the time needed for one good single-feature movie session.

Russian workers doing the same thing, at 12 rubles to the dollar, would scarcely have time to take their hats off—they would need to pause just 4 6/10 seconds. At the official five-ruble rate they could barely sputter "*Zdravstvuitie!*"—the Russian 'Bon Jour!'—in the less than two seconds available. At $100,000,000, either nation's daily expenditure would cover the total UN operational budget of $27,740,000 with a daily pause of one minute, 17 2/10 seconds.

Effect of UN Budget Slash

ALL this points up the seriousness of the $2,312,000 cut the General Assembly applied to the Secretary General's original request for $30,052,000 for the operating year 1947. That slash of roughly eight per cent in cash is expected to curtail activities—in terms of execution of 22 months' planning—some 30 per cent.

Take the case of the Legal Department. Its budget estimate of some $317,000 was whittled by approximately $65,000, and elaborate plans for completing the codification of International Law, for use by the International Court as the Hague, were upset. Five of its overseas offices had to reduce personnel 50 per cent.

Another striking sample of the budget blitz concerns the Economic and Social Council which has hitherto met three times a year to initiate and handle for the welfare of mankind such problems as the international Bill for Human Rights and the coordination of vital activities related to housing, health, education, employment, etc. In future—until the budgetary situation improves, anyway—its meetings may have to be cut to two a year—scarcely a step toward improvement.

AN INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HOPES for a precise definition of minimum human requirements for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness moved a great step toward realization during the two-week initial session of UN's Human Rights Commission at Lake Success last month. After many hours of often acrimonious debate, the Commission reached agreement on three main points.

The first two provided for the creation of two 12-man subcommissions for study and report to the next session on: (a) Freedom of Information and of the Press; (b) Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The third, and possibly most important, achievement, however, was the creation of a drafting "group" to prepare an International Bill of Human Rights in the form of a resolution for approval at the next General Assembly session.

This drafting group was instructed to examine means of ensuring observance of the new International Bill and to make a report on the subject to the second ses-

*Staged in honor of more than 100 nongovernmental organizations which had just concluded a conference, sponsored by UN's Department of Public Information, at Lake Success. Attended by 250 delegates the conference included such bodies as the World Federation of UN Associations, International Chamber of Commerce, and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

CALENDAR OF WORLD EVENTS

With Some Additional Information Culled from Calendars and Almanacs from All Over the World

MARCH

Days of the Month, Births, Deaths, Marriages and Festivals

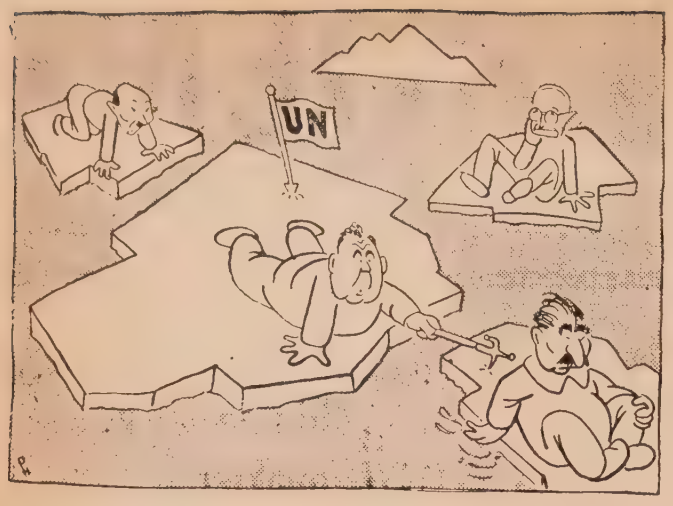
Important Events

1947

Historical Anniversaries, Notes, Comments and Forecasts

1. S.	St. David's Day Dinah Shore born (1917)	Arab Council Meets, Cairo, Egypt Nat. Senior Boxing Championship, Eire	German troops enter Paris (1871) Napoleon escapes from Elba (1815)
2. S.	Texas Independence Day De Witt Clinton born (1769)	King George VI at East London, So. Africa Eire vs. Spain, soccer, Eire	Prediction for March—leading Irish figure dies. *Old Moore's Almanac,* Dublin.
3. M.	Birth of Alexander Graham Bell (1847) inventor of 'phone	**World Agricultural Census & Executive Committee, FAO*, Rome**	U. S. at war with Tripoli (1815) Stalin (Mar. 3, 1937) assails Trotskyites
4. T.	Nikolas Gogol died (1852) Feast of St. Lucius	Pres. Truman arrives in Mexico City Brit. royal party at Kingw'mst'n, So. Africa	First U. S. Congress met in New York (1789) Massachusetts Bay Colony chartered (1629)
5. W.	Feast of Esther . . . Laplace, Fr. scientist, died (1827)	**Governing Body of ILO § holds its 101st session at Geneva, Switzerland**	Nazis win election, control Germany (1933) Redcoats vs. people: Boston Massacre (1770)
6. T.	Hebrew Feast of Purim Michelangelo born (1475)	**European Commission of FAO, Rome; Internat. Wheat Conference, London.**	President Roosevelt declared national banking holiday in 1933.
7. F.	Luther Burbank born (1849) Arbor Day in California	Swiss Ski Championships, Lenzerheide Royal Dublin Society Bull Show, Eire	"Wherefore they called these days Purim after the name of pur."—Esther 9:26
8. S.	von Zeppelin died (1917) Oliver W. Holmes born (1841)	Herald Trib. Forum, Latin-Am. High Sch. Students, New York; Santa Anita Derby	1947 . . . good year to buy horses; but back them out of stall first! *Old Farmer's Alman.*
9. S.	Edwin Forrest born (1806) Molotov born (1890)	Diavolezza Ski Race, Pontresina, Switz. National Donut Week begins	Monitor versus Merrimac (1862) Germany declared war on Portugal (1916)
10. M.	Princess Alexandra married Prince of Wales (1863)	**Council of Foreign Ministers, Moscow Standing Order Comm. ILO, Geneva**	Galapagos Islands discovered (1535) Richelieu founds Academie Francaise (1635)
11. T.	Festival of St. Constantine Italian poet Tasso born (1544)	**European Central Inland Transport Organization, 7th session, Paris**	Great blizzard swept over the eastern part of the United States. Death toll: 400 (1888)
12. W.	Girl Scout Day Sun Yat-sen died (1925)	Pres. Truman reviews Atlantic Fleet maneuvers after stopover in Puerto Rico	Get your feet out of the oven . . . Take that manure outside the cowbarn. *Old Farmer's.*
13. T.	Joseph Priestley born (1733), discoverer of oxygen	International Auto Exposition, Geneva; Presentation Academy Awards 1946, Hollywood	Abolition of Tsarism in Russia (1917) Plant bulbs for seed. *Astrological Alman.*
14. F.	Albert Einstein born (1879) Karl Marx died (1883)	Second Postwar Sample Fair opens at Prague, Czechoslovakia	Teddy Roosevelt bars Japanese labor (1907) Eli Whitney gets cotton gin patent (1794)
15. S.	Andrew Jackson born (1767) Caesar assassinated (B.C. 44)	Wool Fair, Toulouse, France Baldoyle Race Meeting, Eire	Ides of March! Deadline for income-tax. Magellan discovers Philippines (1521)
16. S.	James Madison born (1751) Sverdlov, U.S.S.R., died (1919)	Nat. Assn. Frozen Food Packers, S. F., Calif. Don Cossack Chorus, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.	Founding of West Point Mil. Acad. (1802) Dangerous blizzards in New Eng. *Agric. Alm.*
17. M.	St. Patrick's Day Frank Buck born (1884)	**ILO Committee, Dependent Territ., London; Flower Show dedic. UN, N. Y.**	World trade still only slowly recovering; Ireland but little affected. *Old Moore's.*
18. T.	Amerigo Vespucci born (1454) Grover Cleveland born (1837)	Royal Horticultural Show opens at Westminster, London	Russians evacuate Bornholm (1946) Vesuvius erupted (1944)
19. W.	David Livingstone born (1813) Wm. J. Bryan born (1860)	7th Pan. Am. Conf. on T.B., Lima, Peru World Conf. on Mineral Resources, N. Y.	London-Calcutta telegraph opened (1909) Shvernik made president of U.S.S.R. (1946)
20. T.	Hendrik Ibsen born (1828) Marshal Foch died (1929)	Brit. royal party at King's House, Durban Royal Liver Employers' Union, Brighton, Eng.	Vera Cruz, Mexico, surrendered to the American forces (1847)
21. F.	First day of spring Johann S. Bach born (1685)	Snow or shine, spring festivals take place throughout Northern Hemisphere	First Indian treaty in N. America made between Plymouth Col. and Massasoit (1621)
22. S.	Goethe died (1832) Van Dyke, painter, born (1599)	Olympic Ski Trials open at Snowqualmie Pass, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	George III signs Stamp Act (1765) Maple sap is running now. *Old Farmer's.*
23. S.	Passion Sunday Schuyler Colfax born (1823)	Pres. Truman returns to U. S. from Cuba Viennese International Spring Fair Opens	"Give me liberty or give me death!", Patrick Henry in Virginia (1775).
24. M.	Jules Verne died (1905) Longfellow died (1882)	**ICAO# (Medit.), Air Transport Comm. Paris; ILO Comm. Conventions, Geneva**	Scotland united with England (1603) Koch discovers tuberculosis germ (1882)
25. T.	Greek Independence Day Toscanini born (1867)	Joe Baksi, U.S. heavyweight contender, vs. Bruce Woodcock, British champion, Eng.	First Security Council session N. Y. (1946) University of Virginia opened (1825).
26. W.	Sarah Bernhardt died (1923) Cecil Rhodes died (1902)	**UN Trusteeship Council meets for first Session at Lake Success, New York**	Many will . . . inquire why gin is called "dry" . . . anyone knows it is wet. *Old Farmer's*
27. T.	Rontgen (X-rays) born (1845) de Vigny, Fr. poet, born (1797)	Shoe Exhibit and Fair, Fougères, France Women's Titleholders' Golf, Augusta, Ga.	Japan quit League of Nations (1933) Florida discovered (1518)
28. F.	Sanzio Raphael born (1483) Moussorgsky died (1881)	N. Amer. Figure-Skating Champ'ship, Toronto Grand National Steeplechase, Aintree, Eng.	Slavery abolished in N.Y. State (1799) First 'phone call France-U.S. (1928)
29. S.	Feast of St. Jonas John Tyler born (1790)	Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race, Putney, Eng. Royal Soc. Watercol. Painters Exh., London	Dominion of Canada formed (1867) Red Army entered Austria (1945)
30. S.	Palm Sunday Francisco Goya born (1746)	Prof. Hockey Championship, N. Y. British royal party (rest day), Pretoria	Alaska purchased for $7,000,000 (1867) Panama City gutted by fire (1756)
31. M.	Monday of Holy Week Joseph Haydn born (1732)	**WHO† Interim Commission, Geneva** UMW contract with government expires	British abolish slave trade (1806) Perry's "Open Door" pact with Japan (1854)

* Food and Agric. Org.; § Internat. Labor Org.; # Internat. Civil Aviation Org.; † World Health Org.—all UN Specialized Agencies



ICE IS DRIFTING ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE
Verdens Gang, Oslo.

sion of the Human Rights Commission, scheduled for Geneva, July 21. Australia proposed an International Court of Human Rights while India suggested that enforcement of the International Bill be delegated to the Security Council.

Humanity's Magna Charta

A CONFIDENTIAL memorandum to the Drafting Group now preparing the draft International Bill of Human Rights lists no fewer than 42 freedoms to be guaranteed. Thirteen define equality and eight set requirements for social security. But "liberty," that great human aspiration that has shaped the course of history for centuries, will need at least 21 specific definitions.

A compendium drawn from several national drafts submitted to the drafting group provides the following advance outline of the chief planks of the bill:

1. Equality without distinction as to: Race, sex, language, religion, professed belief, color, class, citizenship, civil status, wealth, birth, culture and "other reasons," including prohibition of discrimination on any of these grounds.
2. Liberty of: Life; personal liberty, including prohibition of slavery and compulsory labor; sanctity of the home; secrecy of correspondence; freedom from wrongful interference; freedom of association and assembly; freedom of speech and opinion; freedom of information and of the press; freedom of religious worship; right to a nationality; right to petition national governments and the United Nations; fair trial; freedom from arbitrary detention; non-retroactivity of penal law; right to asylum; freedom of family relations; right to participate in government; right of property and prohibition of unlawful expropriation; freedom of movement (migration); freedom to resist oppression.
3. Social Security as regards: Food, housing; work under suitable conditions; unemployment, disease and old age; medical care; right to and freedom of education; right to recreation and rest; and right to share in the benefits of science and medicine.

THE TRAGEDY OF REFUGEES

UNLESS there is a dramatic turn in the muddled situation of refugees before long, the International Refugee Organization, one of UN's projected specialized agencies, faces a disastrous stalemate. Up to the end of February, only eleven* of the required fifteen signatures had been affixed to its draft constitution. Their contributions toward the $150,000,000 operational budget amount to only 69.8 per cent of the minimum 75 per cent required under the terms of the General Assembly resolution.

The urgency of this situation is accentuated by the impending demise of UNRRA on June 30. When that day comes there may be nothing to take UNRRA's place—officially—except the Armies of Occupation, whose presence in Austria and Italy is of uncertain duration, being limited to 90 days after ratification of the peace treaties.

In an effort to shorten the lapse between its acceptance by the necessary number of powers and active commencement of operations, however, the IRO set up a Preparatory Commission to study ways and means of rapid assumption of its functions. But this Commission, operating in Geneva, soon ran into difficulties and had to appeal to Secretary General Lie for a $250,000 loan to carry on.

Less than 24 hours after receiving the appeal, Lie cabled the Commission's Chairman, Henri Ponsot, granting the request and announcing he was also prepared to make UN personnel and facilities available within the limits of previous commitments. Meanwhile, efforts are being pushed in the United States and abroad to round up signatories for the constitution.

PALESTINE BEFORE THE UN

ONE of the most discussed items in UN circles is the decision of the British Government to put the thorny Palestine problem before the UN.

The action of the British Government, after its failure to find a satisfactory solution in Palestine, is welcomed by some as a further indication of the growing importance of the UN. In other circles, however, it is feared that the Organization is still not strong enough to take over the mandate from Great Britain, or to impose an agreement that would put an end to the present dangerous situation.

Since Britain does not intend to make any specific recommendation, the General Assembly, at its session in September, will have to decide whether Palestine shall become a mandate under direct UN administration; a mandate administered by Britain or by some other single power (it is rumored that there may be a proposal to have France take over the mandate from Britain); whether to put it under the administration of a certain number of powers; or to devise a partition scheme.

However, until the Assembly makes a decision, Britain will continue in control. Should the dissatisfaction with immigration restrictions, the tension and the terrorist activities continue so as to endanger international

*Those of the U.S., Canada, France, Guatemala, Philippines, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Liberia, Netherlands, Norway and U.K.—all subject to parliamentary ratification except U.K.

peace, any member state of the UN could bring the issue before the Security Council.

Some observers consider that the best way out would be to establish a United Nations TVA in Palestine—which could absorb a large number of Jews who desire to enter Palestine immediately. Under this plan, the UN administrator would be given full police powers, and the final decision would be postponed for three to five years. Such a TVA project, it is felt, could be very successfully carried through with an international fund of from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, and might serve as encouragement to similar projects in other parts of the world.

An important political question which arises is whether the British White Paper of 1939, limiting Jewish immigration into Palestine to 75,000, does not automatically lose validity because of the transfer of the problem by Britain to the UN.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR-MANAGEMENT IN PETROLEUM

For the first time in the history of the petroleum industry, representatives of labor, management, and government of nearly all the world's main oil-producing countries assembled recently at Los Angeles, Cal. The meeting was sponsored by the Industrial Committee on Petroleum Production of the International Labor Organization. Eleven countries were represented, the Soviet Union was the only major producer without a delegate.

Resolutions were adopted on international safety standards, minimum wages, collective bargaining, basic general education, vocational and technical training, and recruitment and promotion policy. Labor representatives strongly pressed for the acceptance of a 40-hour week for the petroleum industry throughout the world; management insisted on a 48-hour week in order to safeguard high levels of production. The workers' group finally agreed to postpone the decision until the next meeting of the Committee.

The main achievement of the Conference was the adoption of the principle of labor-management cooperation in a worldwide industry.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR WOMEN VOTERS

Unesco and the Status of Women Commission of the Economic and Social Council are going to cooperate in setting up an educational program in countries where women have been recently enfranchised. The program, which was discussed at the recent session of the Women's Commission, will be nonpolitical while seeking to educate women to their responsibilities as voters.

$100,000,000 TO REVIVE EDUCATION

Fifty-three international voluntary organizations met in Paris last month to launch UNESCO's campaign to raise $100,000,000 in cash or kind this year to rehabilitate educational, scientific and cultural institutions in war-devastated areas. A questionnaire on these needs was sent to the countries affected.

Meanwhile the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom, together with the Council for World Citizenship, has contributed $40,000 for educational relief to be distributed by UNESCO. The World Alliance of the YWCA gave 150,000 books which were originally provided in 1945 for use of Allied war prisoners but were not distributed.

The conference approved in principle the setting up of an international council for educational reconstruction. UNESCO is planning to call a second conference of non-governmental organizations next May to set up this body... A yearbook on educational statistics will be published—probably in 1947—under UNESCO sponsorship.

WORLD HEALTH GROUP IN ACTION

Steps toward a public health service on a global scale are being taken by the World Health Organization. Already, the WHO is operating an information service on epidemics in Geneva, malaria control and tuberculosis programs in Greece, and a medical mission in Ethiopia—all former UNRRA projects. At the same time, an international scholarship and fellowship program for graduate medical students and specialists—with emphasis on public health training—is being instituted.

Six technical committees of experts have been set up within the WHO to deal with the control of yellow fever, malaria, narcotic drugs and other subjects. This work is being financed out of the $1,000,000 loan to the WHO Interim Commission which was unanimously approved by the General Assembly at its last session.

An UNRRA unit demonstrates nursing technique in Greece. This is the kind of job which the WHO is now taking over in Europe and elsewhere.

An exciting moment: distribution of a UN release. Some 700 were issued at the 1946 General Assembly session.

VOICE OF UN— THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

ONE of the most vital jobs at the UN is that of keeping the world informed, completely, promptly and impartially, of all that is going on within the vast UN organization to help build peace and understanding. Here is the inside story of that job told by the man who does it—Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of UN's Department of Public Information.

THE United Nations' Department of Public Information has just completed its first full year of life. When first established at Hunter College, New York, it consisted of a few dozen officials chiefly engaged in liaison work with the press, radio, newsreels and schools. Scarcely seven months later, at the opening of the General Assembly session at Flushing Meadow, it had grown to a force of 250 people drawn from 38 of the member nations.

This staff is now organized into four Divisions and two Services. The former comprise press; radio; films and other types of visual information; and publications and reference. Of the two Services, one works with speakers, interested organizations and in the educational field. The other supports and integrates the Department's overseas information centers. The growth in both personnel and organization is commensurate with the premise laid down by the original Technical Advisory Committee on Information: "The United Nations cannot achieve the purpose for which it has been created unless the peoples of the world are fully informed of its aims and activities." Those words are now carved above the Department's door.

The Department of Information is not a "propaganda agency" in the sense that it does any special pleading for any cause or view. It is not even an agency to boost the achievements of the United Nations and its related organizations. It is not concerned to glorify success or gloss over any disagreement between member states in its councils, nor does it attempt to cover up the failure of any effort or activity. Its only object is to provide from day to day, in many forms and through every medium, all available information about the work of the United Nations. It desires only that every facet of discussion and decision be known to and understood by people all over the world. For the United Nations is what the people care to make it and our work is founded on the faith that, if the people know, if they have full, speedy and accurate information, then they will not allow "this last, best hope" to perish in carnage and anarchy.

Besides assisting the press, radio, films and other media of public information in every possible way, the Department also felt from the beginning that it should supplement their services with the production and distribution of its own material. A newspaper is likely to pick and choose only the items of news it considers important or interesting, but it is essential that a complete record of the activities and accurate summaries at required lengths be made available to interested people. It would be too much to expect that a radio station could always give time for a full description of the manifold activities of the United Nations from day to day: it is more likely to highlight only the striking or more significant events.

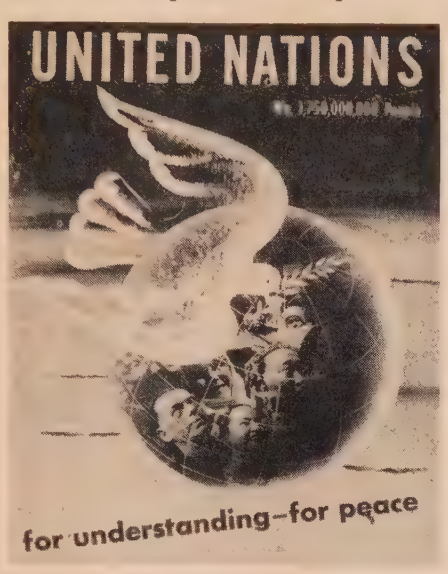
The Department therefore publishes periodicals, books, pamphlets; broadcasts its own programs; produces documentary films and other visual information material; and has begun to establish information centers at important points throughout the world.

The Department's First Big Job

LIKE other departments of the Secretariat, the Department of Public Information is headed by an Assistant Secretary-General. He is responsible directly to the Secretary-General, whom he advises and frequently acts for on matters of information policy. Because the Department's heaviest and always most immediate responsibilities are to interpret to the world the policy-making organs of the United Nations, the recent session of the largest and the basic one of these—the General Assembly—was the first severe test of our information machine.

When the Assembly convened in New York, we had already been installed at our more-or-less dual interim Headquarters, and were well prepared for our task. I need to say "dual" because we are required to work both at Lake Success and, during plenary meetings of the Assembly, at Flushing Meadow. The working area assigned to the Public Information staff at Lake Success is directly adjacent to the Council chambers and committee rooms, so that correspondents, photographers and the like may move quickly, when they need to, to the working facilities provided for them.

In the chambers and the large committee rooms, ample space was provided for seating reporters, writers, observers from organizations and the general public; and there were glass-enclosed booths, with the necessary wiring and telephones, for representatives of radio, film and television. In the working area, the accommodations include office space for correspondents,



UN Poster for 1946. It was translated into many languages for distribution throughout the world.

telephones and typewriters; office space for cable and wire services; documents counters; a reference center; darkrooms, studios, locker rooms and projection rooms for those who work with film, either still or movie; and such amenities as lounges and private telephone booths. Similar accommodations are also provided at the Flushing Meadow Assembly hall.

Throughout the session the Press Division issued about seven hundred press releases embodying background material, advance speeches, briefings and reports of meetings prepared by the press offices. A French desk provided translations of the more significant releases, while running English translations of speeches delivered in Russian were posted page by page. The Division compiled a 127-page summary of Assembly accomplishments and distributed it six minutes after the final meeting ended.

With only a few exceptions, matters proceed in much the same way when the General Assembly is not in session. Bulletins and flashes are issued, inquiries answered by letter and by telephone (the United Nations version of a city desk is manned every night), conferences and interviews arranged, and assistance given with any news story involving the Organization and the Specialized Agencies. A clipsheet of feature material, in English, Spanish and French editions, is mailed each week to more than three thousand international subscribers. The Division's teletype circuits serve the New York offices of thirty-four newspapers, press services, information offices and magazines, and at present extend also to Montreal and Washington. Hundreds of press releases were sent along their wires during the session.

"Calling the World!"

OUR Radio Division, which, at the beginning of the year, in London, was composed of two persons doing liaison work, had become a staff of more than 50, representing 18 nationalities, when the Assembly opened its New York meetings. On October 23, we began the vivid and dramatic work of broadcasting the actual proceedings in the Assembly direct to the world audience. "This is the United Nations calling the peoples of the world!"—thus each program begins.

Throughout the General Assembly (and the programs have continued afterward, to cover meetings of Councils, Commissions and committees) programs spoken in the five official languages—English, French, Chinese,

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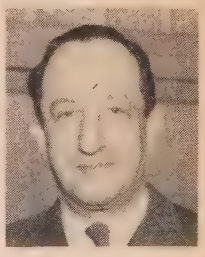
BY BENJAMIN COHEN

Benjamin Cohen, witty, dynamic Chilean, has been journalist, editor, library administrator, teacher and lecturer, as well as high-ranking diplomat. He thinks with equal ease in Spanish, English and French, knows Italian and Portuguese and dabbles in German and Russian. An inveterate reader, Cohen has no other hobbies. Born in Concepción 50 years ago he graduated from the University of Chile. From 1922 on he did various important foreign jobs for the Chilean government becoming chief of its Diplomatic Department and ambassador to Bolivia and Venezuela. He was first lent to the United Nations Secretariat in 1945. As Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Public Information since March 1946, he now heads a department which is at one and the same time a busy international news agency, a newsreel company, a photographic service, a publishing house, a broadcasting center, and a reference library.



News photographers, under guidance of Cohen's Department, depict activities of all important delegates, such as Mrs. Roosevelt (foreground).

Russian and Spanish—were broadcast every day except Sunday. The programs consisted of summaries, interviews, explanatory talks, or more imaginative presentations built out of recorded material, speeches, music and dramatic commentary. Plenary meetings of the Assembly, and the more significant committee meetings, were put on the air in their entirety, accompanied by a running narrative in the working languages, English and French. Other official broadcasts were sometimes made by delegates and by accredited radio correspondents.

The Assembly meetings were covered, in addition, by more than a hundred accredited radio correspondents representing stations and networks in fifteen countries. Many of these broadcast by means of the facilities at Lake Success (altogether, 36 commentators' booths in the two Council Chambers and four large Conference Rooms) and at Flushing Meadow (15 booths and three recording studios). The Liaison Section of the Division helped to arrange facilities for such radio representatives from all over the world. The Production Section, which handles our own broadcasting, frequently recorded material for its own use and made it available to other broadcasters.

Broadcasting overseas is made possible at present through the use of powerful short-wave transmitters, located at various points in North America, which are made available to us by the U. S. Department of State and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. We are continuing on much the same schedule begun during the Assembly. Broadcasts are made daily, Mondays to Saturdays, in Russian to northern and central Europe and the Soviet Union; in English and French to western Europe; in Spanish to Latin America; and in English, French, Chinese and Spanish to the Far East and the Pacific area. American and Canadian listeners are reached mainly by the commercial broadcasters, though our short-wave broadcasts beamed overseas may often be picked up in North America. The reactions from listeners everywhere, both official and private, encourage us to believe we are heard by very large audiences. But the United Nations will, before much longer, we hope, have cherished its own transmitters so that it can reach the maximum of the world's population.

The first of a series of official United Nations documentary films will very shortly be released. It will be available with a commentary in any of the five official languages, and tells the story of how the United Nations came into being, how it is constructed, how it works. Its two reels have been assembled by the Film Section of our Film and Visual Information Division from thousands of feet of film shot at all the milestone events in the development of the Organization, from the Atlantic Charter on, and all over the world, by cameramen of many nations. Another documentary, being made for us on contract, will describe how United Nations information is spread through the world. The Film Section has just completed the first of a series of "film strips," entitled "The United Nations at Work: The Secretariat." This useful new medium, which is an up-to-date version of the old-fashioned magic lantern, enables vivid illustrative material—drawings, charts, maps, photographs—to be thrown on a screen, or even on a wall, as accompaniment to a prepared talk, which is available in any of the five languages.

The Film Section's tasks during the General Assembly included active liaison with newsreel companies so as to insure that all important meetings were recorded on film. Our own camera crew has now begun operation, and the film record of United Nations activities will be a complete one.

"We, 1,750,000,000 People"

THE Visual Information Section has produced by now a dozen charts, posters and other displays, nearly 150,000 copies of which have been distributed throughout the world. The most striking of these is an official poster bearing the words "United Nations: We, 1,750,000,000 people: for understanding—for peace." It is being prepared, as a start, in English, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, Greek, Portuguese, Polish, Italian, Dutch, Czech and German versions. Each year a new poster design will be chosen in international competition. The Visual Information Section's photographic unit, besides maintaining liaison with nearly two hundred accredited photographers from many nations, goes about the daily business

of making our own photographic record of the Organization.

The Reference and Publication Division carries another important responsibility. The Publications Section, besides offering our usual liaison facilities to writers or publishers who wish to produce books or articles on the United Nations, prepares an illustrated magazine, the *United Nations Weekly Bulletin* (at present in English, French and Spanish editions), as well as books, pamphlets and articles about the Organization and the Specialized Agencies.

The Research Section has prepared some dozen studies for serious publications, including articles on the Organization for forthcoming editions of well-known encyclopedias. It recently completed the first edition of the *United Nations Yearbook*, which is to be a standard reference work. Another section of this Division produces a weekly survey of world opinion of the United Nations.

The Reference Center of the Division comprises a very extensive library of information which, while freely available to the general public, serves cheifly as the main reference source for the Department. Its staff members are equipped to answer queries of every sort about United Nations over the telephone, and there is also a correspondence service.

One of the significant acts of the recent General Assembly, with respect to the United Nations' information policy, was its authorization of a pattern of overseas information centers which will ultimately embrace every nation in the world.

Worldwide Information Network

INFORMATION centers are now established at Washington, London, Copenhagen, Paris, Geneva, Rio de Janeiro and New Delhi. Others are to open shortly at Moscow, Shanghai, Mexico City, Prague and Cairo. Most of them have small staffs of four or so. Their liaison with Headquarters is provided through cable connection with External Services, a subdivision of our Department. Information and material of every sort is sent to the overseas centers, including a weekly news letter. Information about the Specialized Agencies is also available at these offices.

Another important type of liaison is furnished by what we call Headquarters Services, a subdivision which maintains touch with voluntary (or non-governmental) organizations, the education field and speakers. Nearly two hundred observers are accredited from such organizations of national and international standing as the World Federation of United Nations Associations, Rotary International, the Canadian Jewish Congress, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Organization representatives are encouraged to visit Headquarters, and are supplied with whatever material they need. Lounges are provided for them at Lake Success and at Flushing.

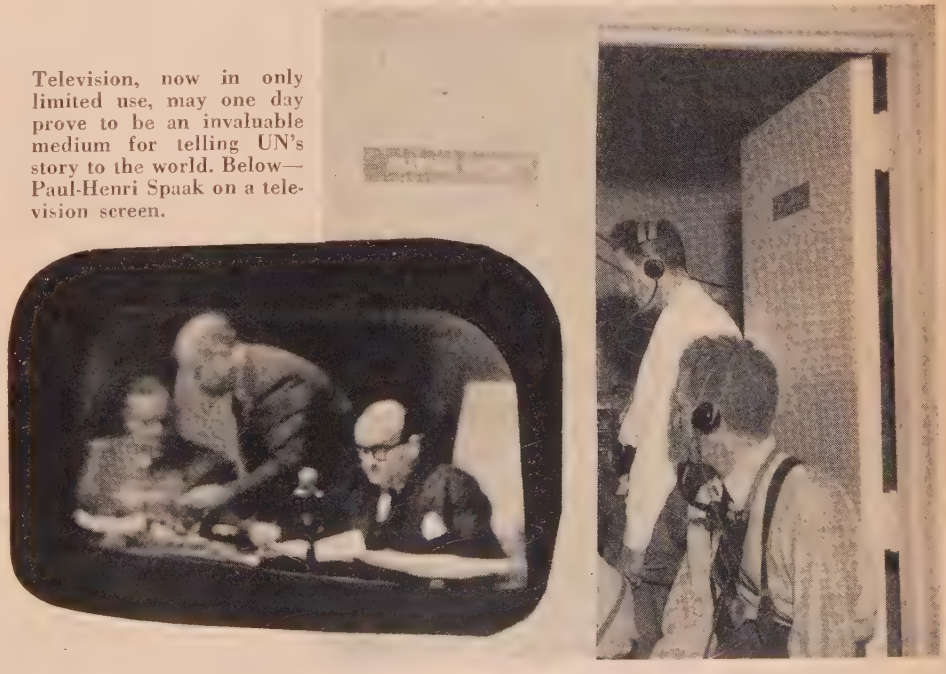
Contact with colleges, schools, student and teacher groups and individual students and teachers is maintained by another section of Headquarters Services. Visits to Headquarters by such groups are frequently arranged, and help is given to teachers who plan to use United Nations material in the classroom. Another section deals solely with requests for speakers on United Nations subjects. Members of the Secretariat and delegations and competent persons from outside the Organization, fill such engagements.

Wanted—A Glimpse of the Atom Bomb!

BEYOND all these aspects of our work, there is the one of attending to the public, which comes, writes and telephones by the hundreds and thousands, wanting to attend any and all meetings. This matter is the responsibility of the Admissions Unit, a part of the departmental executive office. A thousand seats are set aside for the public in the Assembly Hall at Flushing, while the Council Chambers at Lake Success can seat five hundred, and the committee rooms about a hundred. With rare exceptions, it is a serious-minded public that comes to watch the United Nations work. Once in a great while, there is a less thoughtful inquiry. Recently, before a public meeting of the Commission on Atomic Energy, a gentleman who telephoned for a reservation asked "if the atom bomb would be on display." When told that that had not been arranged, he cancelled his reservation.

The case of that gentleman, however, points a moral for our Department. It is our responsibility to create an enlightened public opinion if the United Nations is to succeed. If we cannot invite him to a display of the atomic bomb, we at least can tell him about the Commission on Atomic Energy through the columns of his newspaper, over his radio, in the newsreel at his neighborhood movie, by means of the speaker he hears at his lodge or his church, or even by encouraging him to come out to the meeting anyway. The success of this Organization is proportional to the collective will to succeed of the peoples of the world, and there can be no will to succeed if they are not fully informed.

Television, now in only limited use, may one day prove to be an invaluable medium for telling UN's story to the world. Below—Paul-Henri Spaak on a television screen.



World

On these two pages the United Nations World *presents the first of a regular monthly series of digests of the current world press. Designed to reflect the latest trends of thought in international politics, economics, culture, art, etc., on the broadest possible scale, these monthly digests will contain excerpts from leading magazines and newspapers from all the nations of the world. They are here presented without comment or endorsement but as a*

ASI
AL SERVICIO DE MEXICO

Haunted by visions of his country's infant industries drowning in a sea of "Made In U.S.A." goods and surplus war materials, a writer in *Asi*, Mexican weekly magazine, urges his country to reject Clayton Plan calling for the elimination of restrictions imposed by private cartels and for the removal of trade barriers. "The Clayton Plan," he says, "is fine for industrial giants, but fatal for industrially retarded countries."

大公報
Ta-Kung-Pao
(L'Impartial)
SHANGHAI

"The first step toward political regeneration is the total reorganization of the present Government," declares China's leading independent newspaper, *Ta Kung Pao*. "Reorganization does not merely mean the inclusion of opposition and minority parties in the Government. It means, rather, removing all incapable and corrupt elements from the officialdom and strengthening it with new, vigorous and able men. The door of politics should be open to all the best men; the spoils system should be discarded. The next step is to lay the foundation of government by law. . . . There is no democracy without government by law. The third step is to renovate the practices and habits of the officialdom."

CANADA'S WEEKLY

An article in *Canada's Weekly* describes two new wheats which have been developed by the Canadian plant breeding system. Redman wheat is "resistant to stinking smut or bunt," with a milling and baking quality considered to be better than that of any wheats now in use. Rescue wheat is resistant to saw-flies, and is expected to save the country at least 20,000,000 bushels of grain a year that hitherto have been lost by fly damage."

الأهرام

Al-Ahram (Cairo) finds cause for elation in the fact that the Opposition party, the Wafdists, have discarded party politics with regard to the Sudan and determined to treat it on a basis of national interest. This decision was made known in the course of a speech by the Wafdist leader Senator Fuad Siraj ud-Din Pasha, who declared: "Whenever I say 'Egypt' I mean the entire Valley of the Nile."

人間

The Japanese literary magazine *Ningen* ("Human Being") in its editorial column deplores the fact that Japan adopted the methods of western science seventy years ago without having a mature spiritual background upon which to base scientific progress. Western civilization, having such an underlying background, was able to make tremendous strides technologically, far outdistancing Japan and bringing about her defeat. In starting over again "What Japan must now do is to achieve a mature spiritual background."

REVUE DE PARIS

In her "Images of Paris" Denise Bourdet comments on UNESCO's recent Paris conference: "We are indebted to UNESCO for having for more than a month brought back to Paris its former splendor. Exhibits, lectures, theater, music, dance and movie festivals followed one another."

After enthusiastically welcoming UNESCO-sponsored performances by Bruno Walter, Robert Casadesus, Pablo Casals, the Polish pianist Malcuzynski, the Prague Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Kubelik, the Old Vic Theater with Laurence Olivier, and many others, the author adds: "But the weeks seemed too short and passed by without allowing one to enjoy all that was tempting to his heart and mind. Paris was coming back to life . . . "

The Leader

Stephen Rynne, writing in *The Leader* (Dublin) on "Eire and Starving Europe", expresses his dismay at "a Something, we know not what exactly" which prevents sending help to needy Europeans. If it were not for "this blackguardly barrier," the people of Eire, where there is plenty and even waste, could "justify our existence as a part of Europe." "We wanted to give," he sums up, but . . . "man's ingenuity was not sufficient to move Irish farmers' edible surpluses to the stricken regions. We were a frustrated people. All charitable people throughout the world are similarly frustrated."

Euzko Deya

A bitter article entitled "The Gentlemen of the New Spain" in the daily *Euzko Deya*, official organ of the Basque underground, attacks Spanish "chivalry" as represented by the Falangists in their treatment of women prisoners. When Franco's forces invaded the Basque country, it says, women whose only crime was that of being the relatives of political adversaries were shot or imprisoned and humiliated, while head shaving and castor oil were common tortures. "And this is the regime," the article concludes, "that dares to speak to us about human dignity."

The STANDARD

Marc T. Greene, begins a recent dispatch in the New Zealand *Standard* (Wellington) thus: "Liberal organizations in America are cooperating in a back-to-the-wall fight to save the UN Trusteeship system, which is being menaced as much by the position the United States is taking with regard to the former Japanese islands in the Pacific as by the South African Union's insistence upon annexing former German South-West Africa and by the 'conditions' attached to the British draft-agreement" for African areas.

Forum

Joachim Alva, editor of Bombay's weekly *Forum*, describes the opening sessions of India's Constituent Assembly. Nehru, he says, moved his resolution stating India's aim for a sovereign independent republic "in a speech the like of which is a rare privilege for anyone to hear even once in his lifetime. For depth of passion, for sincerity and humility, for its sobriety and utter lack of bitterness, Nehru's language that day could hardly have been equaled in the annals of recorded language."

אשנב

Eshnav (Skylight) organ of the Haganah in Palestine, criticizing the "dissidents" (Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group) for playing into the hands of the British says: "The British press is full of stories telling of terroristic activities in Palestine, real and imaginary . . . The same press which conceals reports about terrorist activities in Egypt because in its opinion the publicizing of them might damage British interests at present, nevertheless gives tremendous publicity to the Palestine terror. Is it not because it considers such acts as useful at this moment, from a political standpoint, to the British government?"

The Herald

Donald F. Thomson, outstanding Australian anthropologist, asks in *The Herald* (Melbourne): "Why this curious discrepancy between domestic and external attitudes toward natives?" Police, he says, "are still obliged to act in the dual—and often incompatible—roles of protectors of aborigines and of policemen . . . There is no question that native stockmen and others in many parts of the Northern Territory are obliged to work under conditions amounting to slavery and that the Commonwealth Government by the very nature of the methods it still employs is a party to these conditions."

Press

representative cross-section of world opinion.

Some comments drawn from the accompanying digest: business prospects for South Africa look good, Canada's economics and politics seem headed for stability in 1947: even little Liberia has record government revenues ($2,000,000) . . . President Truman and Ex-Secretary of War Stimson comment on the considerations that prompted the dropping of the atom bomb on Japan.

Harper's

In Harper's (New York) Henry L. Stimson, who as Secretary of War had to make the recommendation to the President for the use of the atomic bomb against Japan, explains the "compelling and clear" reasons for this "least abhorrent choice." He writes: "In order to end the war in the shortest possible time," he writes, " . . . I felt that we must use the Emperor as our instrument to command and compel his people to cease fighting . . . and that to accomplish this we must give him and his controlling advisers a compelling reason to accede to our demands. This reason furthermore must be of such a nature that his people could understand his decision. The bomb seemed to me to furnish a unique instrument for that purpose."

The Atlantic

The *Atlantic* (Boston) features a letter from President Truman to Dr. Karl T. Compton, written after reading his article published earlier in the *Atlantic*, "If the Atomic Bomb Had Not Been Used." "Your statement," writes President Truman, " . . . is a fair analysis of the situation except that the final decision had to be made by the President and was made after a complete survey of the whole situation. . . . The Japanese were given fair warning, and were offered the terms which they finally accepted, well in advance of the dropping of the bomb. I imagine the bomb caused them to accept the terms."

SATURDAY NIGHT

Wilfred Eggleston, in his "Ottawa Letter" to the Toronto *Saturday Night*, says Canada's economics and politics in 1947 are likely to be stable, and that a surplus seems reasonably certain instead of the expected deficit. The outgoing Finance Minister handed over "a national revenue statement far more favorable than was possible fourteen months or so after the end of hostilities in World War I. Then it was necessary to boost—rather than pare—taxation materially long after the last shot was fired."

The Economist

In a leading article, the London *Economist* accuses the Labor Cabinet of "government by delegated exhortation." It presents a four-point program for greater productivity —to enlarge the total labor force; to revise the whole system of direct taxation; to formulate a consistent wages policy; and to speed up the tempo of economic activity. It concludes: "Almost every item on the plan runs up against either trade union interests or Socialist doctrine. These recommendations, Ministers will say, are Tory policy. Very well, then, what is the Labor policy for quickly raising productivity? Exhortation, yes; but what else?" While the Labor Party has been facing "a remote future . . . what Labor now has to face is the present."

STATESMAN AND NATION

An article in the British *New Statesman and Nation* stresses the contrast between the Government's "tactful" handling of the Opposition and its relationship with its own supporters. "What is needed is acceptance by Ministers generally of three principles: first, that 'off the record' discussions are as necessary with back benchers as with the press; second, that such discussions should be regarded . . . as a source of positive assistance; and, third, that M.P.'s, like journalists, are usually trustworthy, just to the degree to which they are trusted."

THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL

Ahmet Emin Yalman, editor of the Istanbul daily *Vatan*, discussing "The Struggle for Multi-Party Government in Turkey" in the new *Middle East Journal* (Washington, D. C.), says progress has been such that "a relapse into the state of total domination by one party is hardly conceivable. In the event a broadminded rule of law and order can be made to prevail in Turkey, the Turkish nation, with its firm but peaceful good-neighbor policy and its final determination to look upon any imperialist tendency as a liability, can be expected to become an important element of stability in the Near and Middle East."

The Financial Times

Business prospects for 1947 in South Africa appear to be "exceptionally good," according to R. H. Morley, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, as quoted in *The Financial Times* of Johannesburg. Consumer goods are in strong demand and money is plentiful, says Morley. But "Our business buoyancy depends very largely on the future of the gold mines, which either themselves or through their employees are by far the largest customers in South Africa. The shortness of human memory must not be allowed to obscure the warnings which were given during 1946 with regard to the fate of the gold industry if costs continue to rise. Commerce must do its best to keep the costs of mining down."

НОВОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Moscow's *New Times*, appraises 1946 and prospects for 1947: "1946 was an eventful year. Democratic forces all over the world . . . have been engaged in a stubborn fight for the consolidation of victory over fascism . . . The camp of international reaction . . . has conducted an embittered fight to deprive peoples of the fruits of their victory . . . Remember such events as the inglorious armed struggle of Anglo-Dutch troops against the Indonesian people; the unrestrained fascist terrorism in Greece; civil war waged by Chinese reaction with foreign aid against its own people; the atomic armament race and the brandishing of the atom weapon.

"1947 opened under the sign of a series of positive events on the international scene. The recent session of the General Assembly of the UN was a definite success for peace and international cooperation consistently defended by the Soviet Union and other democratic countries . . . Contrary to the boring predictions of reactionaries, . . . fruitful international cooperation is possible in our time. . . . The unanimous adoption of the decision on reduction of armaments . . . corresponds to the basic interests of all nations, large and small. . . .

"The great Allied powers are faced with the problem of Germany which must be solved in the spirit of its democratization and demilitarization . . . The fight for a democratic peace not only isn't ended—it has barely begun."

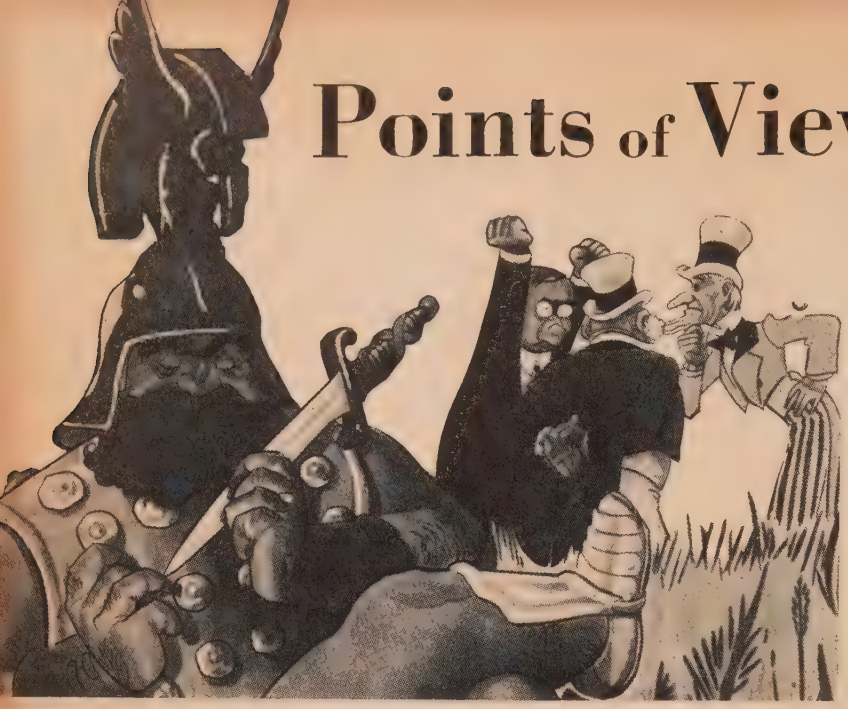
Horizon

Rose Macaulay, writing on "Evelyn Waugh" in *Horizon* (London), says: "If Mr. Waugh would sternly root out the sentimentalities and adolescent values which have, so deplorably as it seems to many of us, coiled themselves about the enchanting comic spirit which is his supreme asset as a writer, and return to being the drily ironic narrator of the humors of the world and of his lavish inventive fancy, he would thereby increase his stature." Miss Macaulay's comments, combining reprimand with admiration, form part of an *Horizon* piece in which she traces the more recent trends in the Waugh style.

The Liberian Age

Writing under the heading "The Centenary Begins," the editor of *The Liberian Age* (Monrovia) declares that the Founding Fathers "gave the Negroes wherever dispersed over the face of the globe a place where they can train up their children in the way that they should go, where they can prove to all nations and all peoples that the Negro is susceptible to equal refinement and culture." He describes Liberian achievements of the past year: "For the first time the hinterland representatives with gown on sat side by side with other legislators . . . This year saw the women of Liberia receive the right to vote . . . The Liberian University began . . . and the Government's revenues totaled two million dollars—the highest realized since our existence as a nation. It now becomes our duty to live up to the hopes of the Fathers."

Points of View . . .

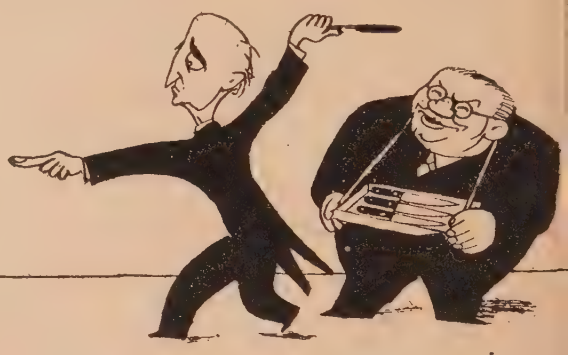


"They'll end up by calling me in." *Mañana,* Mexico

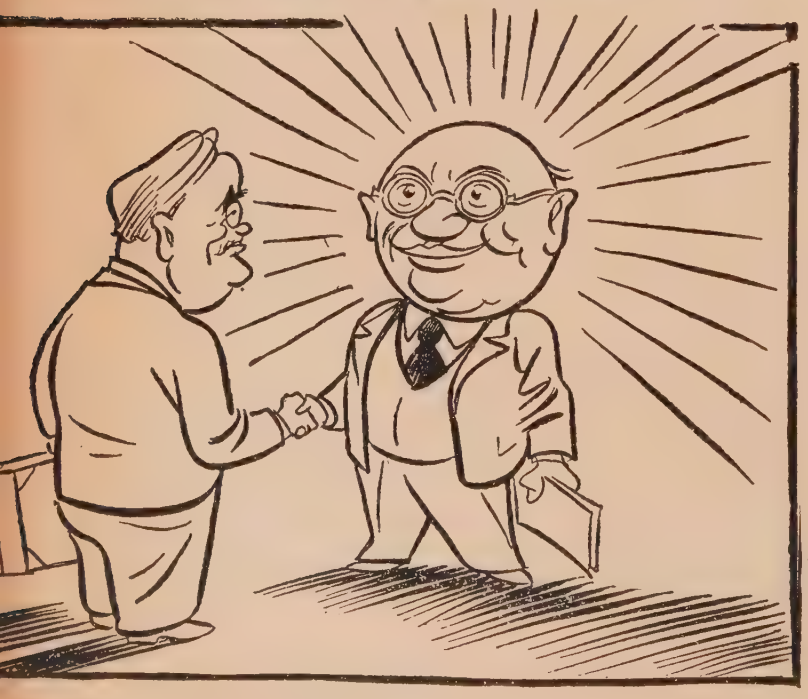
Anglo-French Rapprochement — A Tiny Geographic Change. *Ici Paris,* Paris

The Glory that was once Greece Surrounded by Hyenas (Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria). *Greek Rights,* Athens

Franco to the Security Council: "Be careful, gentlemen, that you don't hurt me." *Tvorba,* Prague



TWO VIEWS OF MR. BEVIN



"The sun of peace is rising," says Bevin. If it's up to him, he'll see there's no eclipse. *Nationen,* Oslo

Fakir. *Szpilki,* Lodz, Poland

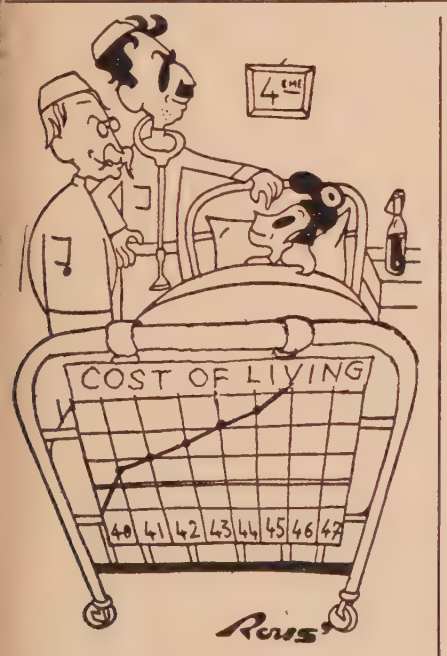
ARGUMENTOMIC

Stalin to Truman:
The measure is economic
But the argument is comic;
If you don't use the atomic,
I won't use the "vetomic."
El Diario, La Paz, Bolivia

PANEUROPA

Churchillian Scheme.
Szpilki, Lodz, Poland

IN WHICH HISTORY IS QUIETLY WRITTEN IN ACID BY THE WORLD'S LEADING POLITICAL CARTOONISTS



"Let us get this fever down and she will be saved." *La France*, Paris

"Why is it that you Swiss are so sad?"
"We are worried that this year will be even more prosperous than last."
Weltwoche, Zurich, Switzerland

WORLD RADIO

BY RICHARD WITKIN

WITH the Moscow conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in the offing, radio commentators in Moscow, Paris, London, Warsaw and other world centers are engaging in a free-for-all of the air on the vital issue of the future of Germany. Much of the talk is propaganda, nearly all is partisan, and undisputed facts are scarce.

The following roundup, first of a regular series on world radio in the United Nations World, gives a representative picture of the argument as the Russians plug for a centralized Germany, Britain and the United States for looser political unification under a federalized system, and France for thorough decentralization, with the Ruhr industries under United Nations control.

BRITAIN

IN Spanish to Latin America (talk by staff member of London *Daily Herald*): "Russia is now trying to persuade Germany that she is a true friend. Constant radio and press propaganda is going out to this end. Germans are told those in the Russian Zone live best—that the Western Powers are draining the country with reparations and destroying industry. Russia tells them she is reconstructing industry in her zone of Germany. The objective is to prove that Russia is a friend, and the Western Powers are enemies, of Germany. But this seems a bit dangerous. This is only part of the difficulties involved in making the German treaty. The greatest difficulty arises from the Russian belief that the United States and Britain are implacable enemies of the Soviet. . . . In recent months, Russian diplomacy seems to be talking in two voices. Sometimes the voice is bitter and vindictive, sometimes friendly and conciliatory. Sometimes it aims at cooperation between East and West, other times it indicates this is impossible."

U. S. S. R.

IN English to Britain (quoting *New Times* editorial): "In the Western Zone of Germany occupied by British, U. S. and French troops . . . virtually nothing has been done to carry out the Potsdam decision. The voices of fascism in these districts are still far from extirpated. . . . In the British Zone, for instance, there are war plants in operation. More, there are German military formations still in existence. In the Western Zones, where the economically most highly developed areas of Germany are located, a distinct tendency to preserve Germany's war potentials is to be observed. Monopolistic associations of German industrialists, which were the backbone of Nazism and its war of aggrandizement, continue to retain their positions. . . . The amnesties granted to Hitlerites in western Germany only serve to underline the fact that one of the most important decisions of the Allies—to wipe out the Nazi party and remove its influence—is being ignored. . . . The foreign press quite justifiably associates . . . the merger of the British and U. S. zones . . . both with Churchill's plan for a united Europe, in which a western Germany with a highly developed war industry would occupy a central place, and with the attempt to turn half of Germany into a colony of Anglo-U. S. monopoly capital."

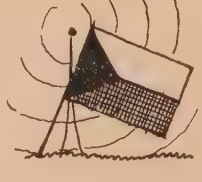
SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE

RUSSIAN Zone, Leipzig, in German: "Great Britain, France and the United States think the greater the decentralization of Germany, the more will the interests of overseas countries, secondly those of Europe, and, only in the last place, Germany's own interests be served. In keeping with this policy, these powers deem it desirable to restrict Germany to the level of a customs union with only a few centralized functions such as postal and telegraphic services, and food. . . . The U.S.S.R. took an energetic stand against these transparent maneuvers to eliminate Germany as a country and to subjugate her to the interests of certain states . . . the U.S.S.R is the first of the great powers to have demanded a hearing for Germany and her recognition as an indivisible political unit with a responsible central government. Such treatment for Germany would pave the way for the return to normal for Germany and Europe."

BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE

HAMBURG (summary of article by Erik Reger in the *Tagesspiegel*): "Russia's resistance against a federalized Germany he ascribes to the fear of a western bloc under a new label. Reger agrees with the opinion of Anglo-American press statements that it was important, above all, to make Germany solvent. Every step taken in this direction was at present more important than all the debates on a peace statute."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



IN Russian to Europe (commentary by Fedor Zelezny, editor of *Radio Prague*): "Czechoslovakia has submitted to the great powers a memorandum on Germany. . . . Among the main demands that Czechoslovakia put forward was for a centralized administration of Germany

instead of federalization. Why is it that Czechoslovakia maintains that only a centralized administration will secure the failure of any German plans of aggression? The experience in the past shows that a federalization of Germany will be unable to prevent the growth of nationalism and German chauvinism. . . . Joint control of a centralized Germany would also mean a quicker demilitarization and disarmament and a genuine democratization. Let us look back at the experience of 1½ years since the liberation. In the U. S. Zone, again, in the Wuerttemberg-Baden province, the Prime Minister is accused of having been a Nazi."

PRAGUE, in Czech (statement by Foreign Minister Masaryk): "I expect the peace treaty with Germany will not be signed this year. But in the latter half or at the end of next year. There are two divergent trends, one for federation and the other for centralization. We are against a federation for it was out of a federated Germany that Bismarck, Wilhelm, and Hitler emerged. However, whether it is a federation or a single Government, joint control by all the Great Powers is vital. We are, therefore, for a Germany under unitary control."

U. S. OCCUPATION ZONE

BAD Nauheim, in German: "At a meeting with U. S. press and radio editors in Munich in the building of the U. S. Military, Dr. Ehard, Bavarian Premier, stated: 'We hope for a just peace and have confidence that German interests, so long as we are not called in ourselves to the peace negotiations, will be represented in particular by the U. S. Government. . . .' In the course of his remarks, the Premier advocated consideration for the right of self-determination of the nations in the peace treaty, an examination of Germany's present eastern frontiers, release of prisoners of war, and international aid in the solution of the problem of refugees and expelled persons. . . Answering questions, the Premier stated that the war would have been prevented if the weight of the states could have been brought to bear to a greater degree. This is the reason he advanced for a federal structure for Germany."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK (commentary from State Department news room): "Generally, the smaller nations are asking for a resurgence of German industry which they claim is the keystone to European prosperity. But they want insurance that politically Germany will remain weak and will never again be able to threaten the peace of Europe and the world. This of course is also the basic desire of the major powers. . . . "

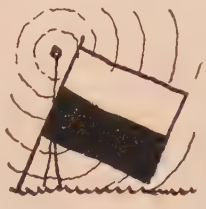
AS THE radio debate sputters back and forth, one German name crops up constantly as a center of violent controversy. It is that of Dr. Kurt Schumacher, thin, one-armed chairman of the Social Democratic Party. Former Reichstag member who once likened the Nazis to "the inner swine of man"—and as a result spent 10 years at Dachau—Schumacher speaks up for Germany, criticizes the Allies, and demands revision of the German-Polish frontier in the voice, according to Warsaw, "of a German fuehrer." The French Communist paper, L'Humanité, has called him "the new Goebbels." Because he rose to prominence in the British Zone and recently went to London for a press talk, criticism of him also spills over to assail the British.

Excerpts on Schumacher—

BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE

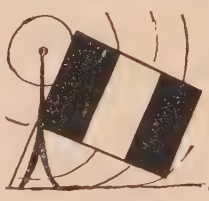
HAMBURG (summary of Schumacher speech): "Dr. Schumacher, speaking to more than two thousand officials of the Social Democratic Party in Hamburg, said: 'It was as a European problem that the German problem gained its importance. Germany as a white patch in the heart of Europe could be an attraction for imperialists of all types. The issue is not,' he exclaimed amid applause, 'to neutralize Germany, but to let Germany perform her European function' . . . Whatever happens in the future, do not allow yourselves to be incited to nationalist reactions. There is only one patriotism, and that is the patriotism of internationalism.' Dr. Schumacher . . . stated that in his opinion only Berlin could be the capital of Germany . . . he was convinced that the eastern frontiers would again be shifted farther toward the east."

POLAND



WARSAW: "At a press conference in Berlin Schumacher expounded his familiar political theses. . . . According to his pious desire, as much as possible of the territory east of the Oder and the Neisse should be restored to the Germans. Otherwise, he claimed, they would not be able to house and feed millions of refugees from the east. It is noteworthy that in directing his designs eastward, he this time mitigated his claims against France. According to political observers, he is thereby making a bid for French support before the peace conference. . . . His statement that he hoped to visit Paris very soon would seem to reinforce this view. He spoke as if he were already a German fuehrer. Asked whether he would attend the Moscow conference, he replied with emphasis: —'I will not sign a treaty the terms of which would be too harsh and which would lay down the Oder-Neisse line as the German frontier in the east.' Apparently Schumacher regards himself as the man selected for the discussion of German peace terms."

FRANCE



PARIS, to Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa: ". . . Another speech in Berlin by Dr. Schumacher. It is comparatively moderate if you consider the usual tone of the Social Democratic leader when he speaks of the Allies. This time it is the French press which is the object of the animated discourse of the good doctor. He accuses it *en bloc* of bad faith and premeditated lying. Mme. Genevieve Tabouis and *L'Humanité* were particularly the subject of his speech. Mme. Tabouis was called an old madwoman. As for *L'Humanité*, Schumacher is reported to have said—'When one reads this sheet, one has the impression that a column of SS . . . is composing this newspaper.' "

Movies

FRANK CAPRA STICKS BY THE LITTLE MAN

BY ALLEN RIVKIN

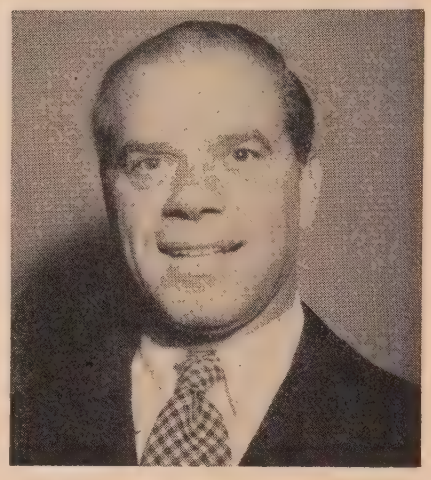
There are critics of Hollywood who insist that no one making pictures has any particular viewpoint except that of gathering in the dollars. Yet many picture-makers, some unconsciously perhaps, are following out a pattern of their own devising, are consistently portraying people and experiences which embody their own ideas and philosophy. One producer whose pictures have been acclaimed, is concerned almost solely with evil, gangsters, killers and heels, whom he glorifies indirectly even when they invariably end in the proper crime-doesn't-pay manner.

But there is one man in particular whose concern through the years always has been with the simple, common man, his essential goodness, and the invariable triumph of that child-like faith over the forces of evil.

Frank Capra, many-time winner of the Academy Award and twice President of the Screen Directors Guild, loves the little man in the same tradition, if more emotionally, as Franklin Roosevelt or Henry Wallace. In his motion pictures he indicates a genuine belief in the effect one man's good qualities can have on people in the mass.

His early characters embody this theme—*Mr. Deeds* who came to town and rescued the opera; *Mr. Smith* who came to Washington as an unconscious tool of evil and who turned against that evil, supported eventually by the people who rallied around him; and *John Doe* who despaired of life, became an idealist as another unwitting tool of a wicked man, and again turned on the Satan, reinforced by the little guys.

During the war Colonel Capra produced the *Why We Fight* series of motion pictures for the U. S. Army. No more appropriate choice could have been made. The man whose civilian career was dedicated to portraying the average man, gave to these graphic lessons the same sincerity and faith in human-kind he indicated previously, so that to the boys who saw the documentaries, this was no impersonal machine fighting another machine, but man against the fallen angels of darkness.



Capra—Purveyor of Faith.

Today back to his civilian career, Capra continues his series of portraits with *It's a Wonderful Life*, of which he is producer, director, and collaborater on the writing of the script with Albert Hackett, Frances Goodrich and Jo Swerling. James Stewart is George Bailey who, in continually giving himself to others, finds himself. Despite a slight tendency to give the character a bucolic quality in certain scenes, in the main Stewart builds a skillful picture of a man who throughout his life has sublimated his own ambitions and desires to the needs of others, particularly the underdogs. He almost finds it dust in his hands, only to be rescued by his guardian angel, Henry Travers, who in himself is the personification of the clumsy, inarticulate group Stewart has championed.

In an interlude of fantasy, the angel shows the despairing George, who wishes never to have been born, what an important and necessary person he has been to his little world; that in his mild way he has kept his brother alive, another man from involuntarily killing someone, and has given the town hope and homes. Convinced at last, Stewart stumbles home from the bridge where he had been about to commit suicide, and finds his people have come to his aid, a scene sentimental and moving which actually escapes stickiness.

Outstanding scenes include: that between Stewart and Thomas Mitchell as his uncle when Stewart tries to make the addle-pated old man remember where he put the lost money; the great dialogues between Henry Travers, the guardian angel, and Stewart when the angel is trying to show the suicidal man what he has contributed to human happiness; one between H. B. Warner as the grief-stricken druggist whom the twelve year old George prevents from sending out poisoned pills; the beautiful love scene between Stewart and Donna Reed at the telephone as they speak long-distance to her other suitor; and Stewart's Christmas eve entrance into his battered old house when, completely overwhelmed by the possibility of his ruin, he holds his small son in his arms and grieves, later to cry out in helplessness against a fate which seems to be crushing him. The picture also has bits of whimsy and gaiety, the latter especially in the 1928 Charleston party in the school gym.

This is Frank Capra's theme. He has a tendency to oversimplification—a tendency also to translate into highly individualistic terms the struggle of man to reach upward. His villain in this picture, Lionel Barrymore, is again an old-fashioned heavy, wanting control of the town for himself, but in these terms he, too, is a symbol of greediness, of the obstacles to happiness and progress so many larger organizations are, just as Edward Arnold was the symbol of fascism in *Mr. Smith Goes To Washington* and *Meet John Doe*. Nonetheless, Capra's message—the necessity of man to respect his soul, to know that all men no matter how small, if they believe in themselves, are the greatest force in the world—comes through in his pictures. To some this is naive and too artless, but to the audiences who *are* the people in his pictures, Capra each time restores again a faith in human nature which blots out the heels and the killers and the shady ladies so frequently on view.

KEEP THE MILITARY OUT OF POLITICS

Don't let the military creep back to power.

See how pitiful we look after our terrible war!

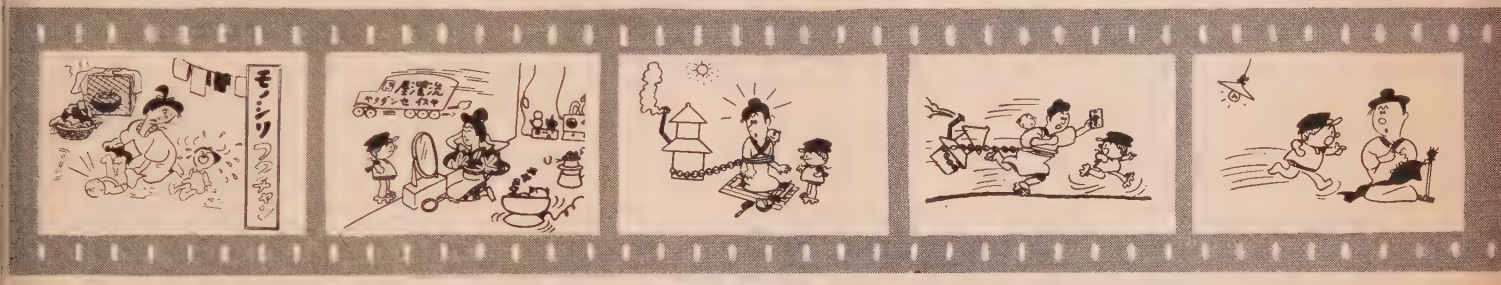
No matter how important he once was, keep him out of the Diet . . .

. . . So that all your new Diet members will vote for your good.

It's the voice of *all* the people, which will bring you most good.

STRIP FILMS TEACH DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN

When the American occupation forces landed in Japan one of the first things they did was to start cleaning house in the Japanese film industry. They also began production of a series of strip films such as those reproduced on this page, designed to educate the Japanese in democracy and other subjects. Today the films are being made by liberal Japanese subject only to final censorship. The samples shown here were brought back to the U. S. by Major Horace L. Roberts, Jr., who helped start the project. He reports that the little cartoon character "Fukuchan," Japanese equivalent of Mickey Mouse shown in the strip below, has proved a popular figure in the films.



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN IN JAPAN

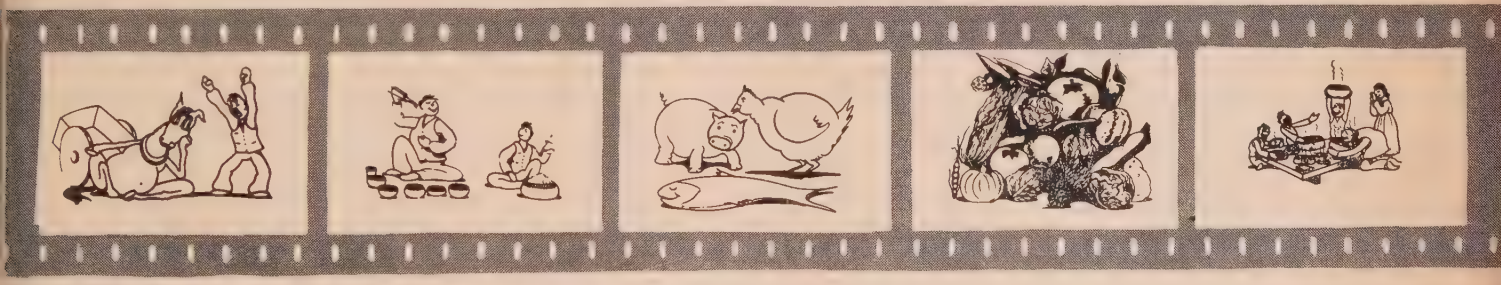
Ladies now have a voice in national affairs, says Fukuchan.

He tells them to pick a new candidate—to represent women.

A husband goes as he pleases. A wife is chained to her stove.

"Hurry and vote!", says he—"No time to be lost . . ."

Be sure you make a good choice. Your future depends on it.



HOW TO EAT AND STAY WELL

Even a horse cannot work properly without good food.

Variety in food gives strength. Without it you will be weak.

And remember fish, fowl and meat, as often as possible.

Eat lots and lots of vegetables of many kinds.

The family is always happier when there is variety.

HOW TO AVOID DISEASE

Look out for people who spit! They may

Don't let them talk in your face. You may inhale germs.

Never let them sneeze at you. You risk germs again.

Don't kick up dust. That's where evil germs may lurk.

Be examined as often as you can—Just to make sure.

The World Bookshelf

WHOSE PAPERS?

by Karl Schriftgiesser

WHEN Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, announced that the millions of words he had dictated in diary form were being edited into book form by a group of scholars under the direction of Allan Nevins, the eminent historian of Columbia University, he touched off a controversy that is sure to rage for some time in scholarly circles.

Mr. Morgenthau's announcement brought to light a proposed law, sponsored by President Truman, which would forbid the removal of papers and records by officers of any rank, from President down, from the jurisdiction of the government upon their retirement from office.

Such a law would be a radical departure from accepted practice. In the United States, at least from the time of the second President, chief executives, cabinet members and others have departed into private life with box after box of papers which they have claimed as part of their estate.

Are the papers, notes, memoranda, letters, drafts of speeches, delivered and undelivered, the property of the state or of the office holder? Where do "public papers" end and "private papers" begin? Should the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed to carry off his papers—or photostated versions—to edit and release as his judgment dictates? Or should all papers be entombed in state archives, there to be indexed and eventually made equally available to all?

These are just a few of the questions raised by the Morgenthau incident, which was enlivened by the demand of the present Secretary of the Treasury that Mr. Morgenthau return the "diaries" forthwith.

Those "Private Papers" of Lincoln

IT IS interesting that this controversy should come up this year. For in July, some 40 boxes of papers taken by Abraham Lincoln's family from the White House will be opened to public examination for the first time and by scholars for the first time in 21 years. Great excitement is being manifested in historical and literary circles, for it is generally believed that these papers will materially add to the 3,958 known books and pamphlets that already have been written about Abraham Lincoln.

Nobody except two experts of the Library of Congress, who have been indexing these carefully guarded papers, knows what is in them. They have always been referred to as Lincoln's "private papers" and presumably they consist of a few letters from Lincoln and hundreds of letters which he received. Robert Todd Lincoln, the President's son, took them from the White House. He sat fierce guard over them until the early 1920's when he gave them to the Library of Congress with the instruction that they be kept under lock and key until 21 years after his death, which occurred on July 26, 1926.

While in his possession, he allowed Nicolay and Hay, his father's former secretaries, to use them under his watchful eye in preparing the "official life" of Lincoln. But he allowed nobody else ever to see them. A singularly dull, unimaginative, Victorian gentleman, he wanted his father's love affairs and unorthodox religious views particularly to be forgotten, or at least mythologized. Indefatigable historians, working without this mine of information, thwarted him in his filial desires; and it may well be that when these papers are examined they will add but little to what we already learned the hard way about Lincoln, the man and the President.

IT HAS always been an American custom to regard the President's mail as his private property. Probably no legislation will change this, and by inference the custom goes for other officers of government. It is a custom which throws a hardship on scholars. What secrets of state, what knowledge of the incredible man himself, disappeared forever when Mrs. Harding destroyed all the papers of her unlamented husband after his death in 1923? Woodrow Wilson's papers went out of the White House when Harding came in and they are now in the Library of Congress where, although under restriction, they may be consulted by scholars.

President Truman is said to have declared that when he leaves the White House he will see that his papers are given to the government. But he probably will weed out his "private papers," being only human. Will he turn over to the archives papers relating to party affairs, or just those relating to state affairs, and where is the dividing line?

It would be a wonderful thing—for scholars — if every governmental official were compelled to leave behind every scrap of paper accumulated during the term of office. But such a utopian rule would keep the sky over Washington darkened with the smoke of countless incinerators.

Roosevelt Looked Ahead

THE most historically minded President of recent times, perhaps of all the Presidents except the two Adamses and Woodrow Wilson, was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But he assumed that the papers in the White House were his property and so acted. Although greatly criticized for his vanity by his enemies, he established in his lifetime the so-called Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. The papers his family took from the White House are legally a part of his estate. It was his wish that they be made available to the public in this library, established specifically for this purpose.

We have not been deprived of books by others who occupied high position during the past several historic years. It seems only justice that those, now in retirement, should have first access to the records of their office to tell at first hand their own story as they saw it. But it seems an equally moral obligation that the papers and records be made available in due time to others, who can correct and revise the records. It may be necessary to legislate to this effect as President Truman (who also has a sense of history) suggests.

The Wild Flag

E. B. White

"The ablest editorial writer in this country . . . E. B. White of the *New Yorker* . . . gives his searching commentary on our efforts to arrive at a unity of nations; it is alive with phrases that bite the mind." *Atlantic Monthly*

". . . the world's best single commentator on the world's most unequivocally important subject: how to govern ourselves on this planet so that we may survive our own handiwork."

Ralph Ingersoll, *P. M.*

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BOOKS FROM EVERYWHERE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Persistent International Issues edited by George B. de Huszar. New York, Harper & Bros. $3.00.

The discussion in this book starts off with the more immediate emergencies caused by the war, rehabilitation and displaced persons, and the constructive work UNRRA has done in these fields. But the chief emphasis is placed on permanent international problems like food, health, trade, finance and labor. The editor explains that to try to solve these problems in this postwar world their interdependence must be recognized. The subjects, handled by experts, bring together in one convenient volume much information that has been scattered and not easily accessible.

The Web of Government by R. M. McIver, New York, Macmillan. $4.50.

Professor MacIver has written a scholarly study on the growth of government, tracing it through its various changes. The one thing which is constant about government, he claims, is its constant change to meet the needs of the times. While he believes in the necessity of government, without endangering liberty, he is definitely opposed to the "glorified" state. Another subject dealt with by Professor MacIver is the UN organization, which he believes in its present form to be inferior to the League. He states that it should be drastically reorganized, and the veto eliminated from the Security Council immediately. While the study is fascinating, it seems to be written only for those directly interested in political philosophy.

Races, Lands, and Food, A Program for World Subsistence, by Radhakamal Mukerjee. New York, The Dryden Press. $2.25.

The well known Indian economist and sociologist throws wide open a situation which is as pressing a problem for the whole world as it is for India and most of Asia. It is food. World production today will not feed the world. The greatest sufferers are the peoples of Asia. Professor Mukerjee urges that the excess populations of India and China be relieved by emigration, progressive industrialization and other social reforms. The raw-material producing regions should be gradually given over to small farming. Finally, the empty spaces of the world should be opened for planned colonization by Indian and Chinese agriculturists. These proposals will be unacceptable to "White Policy" advocates, but the world must eat.

TOWARDS WORLD PROSPERITY

Edited by Mordecai Ezekiel, *Economic Advisor, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

This book meets an urgent demand for authoritative information on the opportunities for economic expansion in every continent today. More than twenty experts contribute to the study of the conditions and prospects for industry and agriculture in individual countries, treating the problems of reconstruction as well as new development. "If you want to judge where the world is going this tells you the points of departure by describing present conditions and hopeful plans of each important country. The writers know their stuff!"—Otto T. Mallery, Author of *Economic Union and Durable Peace.* $5.50

PERSISTENT INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Edited by George B. de Huszar, *Author of "Practical Applications of Democracy."*

Before we can achieve international peace and stability, we must solve the all-important *continuing* problems which stand in the way of peaceful relations among nations. Searching behind the forces of power politics, this book brings the problems of enduring peace into a new focus. The following subjects are treated as persistent issues regarding which public sentiment must continue to mobilize: Relief and Rehabilitation, Roy F. Hendrickson; Displaced Persons, Fred K. Hoehler; Health, George K. Strode, M.D.; Food and Agriculture, Walter W. Wilcox; Transportation, Hobart S. Perry; Industry and Trade, J. Anton de Haas; Money and Finance, Michael A. Heilperin; Labor, Otis E. Mulliken; Politics, George B. de Huszar; Education, George N. Shuster. This array of authorities offers new and helpful guidance on these several issues. $3.00

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EUROPE

Souvenirs et Solitudes (Memoirs in Solitude) by Jean Zay. Paris, Julliard. 300 francs ($2.50).

Jean Zay, minister of education in the Popular Front government, was also a Cabinet member in the government preceding the 1940 armistice with Germany. This moving book, written during the author's four years in prison, is rich in poignant memories, mature political reflections and historical anecdotes of great interest.

The Nurnberg Case, as presented by Robert H. Jackson. New York, Knopf. $3.00.

Only specialists and historians of the future will dig into the mountains of documents, exhibits and testimony dealing with the Nürnberg trials. For this reason The Nürnburg Case, which in less than 300 pages includes Justice Jackson's first report to President Truman, the Four-Power Agreement for the trials, the opening statement for the United States, Jackson's strong and moving closing address of July 26, 1946 and a few selections from the cross-examinations, is an essential addition to one's 1947 reference shelf. The Agreement, as Jackson says, "is a basic charter in the International Law of the future" and "in the present depressing world outlook it is possible that the Nürnberg trial may constitute the most important moral advance to grow out of this war."

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Defeat in Victory by Jan Ciechanowski. New York, Doubleday. $3.50.

This account of diplomacy behind the scenes is understandably bitter. Polish Ambassador to the United States from 1941 until the provisional Polish government was officially recognized by Washington in 1945, Mr. Ciechanowski fought for what he believed were the rights of his country. Unsuccessful in the end, he said that Poland had been "sold down the river." Among the interesting disclosures are the conversation between Stalin and Sikorski in Moscow in 1941, the visit of Mikolajczyk to the White House in 1944, the author's talks with Roosevelt, Harry Hopkins and others among the great and the near great in Washington's war years. Whatever one's position on the Polish question, these revelations show up the hollowness of orthodox diplomacy.

European Crossroad, A Soviet Journalist in the Balkans, by Ilya Ehrenburg. New York, Knopf. $2.00.

A few months after the war, Ilya Ehrenburg journeyed through Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania and Czechoslovakia, naturally cursing Fascists, embracing partisans and sniffing dubiously at "democrats" whom he regards as Fascists under the skin. His description of ancient Middle European cultures and of the peasants and their heroic effort to rise above their ruins is warm and vivid. As to the unity and future of these little countries, he is optimistic, especially if they follow the guidance of the Red Star.

U. S. S. R.

The Soviet Impact on the Western World by Edward Hallett Carr. New York, Macmillan. $1.75.

Originally delivered as a series of lectures at Oxford, the six chapters in this little book discuss with rare simplicity and condensation such intricate issues as the political, economic, social and ideological influences of the Soviet Union on the West and the Soviet impact on the conduct of international relations. In presenting certain strengths in the Soviet system and corresponding weaknesses in western democracy, Professor Carr faces facts which many Westerners refuse to recognize. He concludes that "the fate of the western world will turn on the ability to meet the Soviet challenge" by the concrete economic and social achievements of western democracy for mass civilization.

Alexandra Kollontay, Ambassadress from Russia, by Isabel de Palencia. New York, Longmans, Green. $3.50.

That Isabel de Palencia and Alexandra Kollontay are personal friends is obvious to any one who reads this biography. There is a warmth of understanding that could come only from personal acquaintance between two distinguished women. Mme. Kollontay's struggle for Communism, her work toward the emancipation of women, her friendships, are not just interesting reading. They are the evolution of a great patriot and feminist. The author of this book is more than enthusiastic about her subject; she is almost worshipful.

Through Russia's Back Door by Richard E. Lauterbach, New York, Harper & Brothers. $2.75.

A human, interesting and fast-flowing account of the author's trip through Siberia on a return trip from the Far East. Mr. Lauterbach describes the love of the Russians for their country, their complete belief in its infallibility, and offers a formula for understanding them and thus creates a setup in which the U. S. can live in harmony with them. The book reads smoothly and has the same free style which characterizes Lauterbach's previous writings. One feels that it is honest and fair.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Hawaii's Japanese, An Experiment in Democracy by Andrew W. Lind. Princeton University Press. $3.00.

When one recalls the panic about the 160,000 Japanese in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor, this careful and unbiased study is reassuring as to the loyalty of Hawaiian Japanese and their descendants. Professor Lind of the University of Hawaii directed the work, with many volunteers in the field, from 1942 throughout the war period. After sifting the whole situation, the author concludes that "the net effect of the war upon the Japanese has been clearly to hasten and assist their participation in the broader life of the Hawaiian community."

Pakistan, or The Partition of India, by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Bombay, Thacker & Co. Ltd. Rs. 5/12 ($4.75).

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, prominent anti-Congress Untouchable, has added much material to this new edition of his prewar Pakistan. After pouring out blame on both Hindus and Moslems, he concludes that "if the Moslems are bent on having Pakistan, then it must be conceded to them," and even drafts an Act of Parliament creating it. He advocates a plebiscite of the predominantly Moslem provinces and, if necessary, a compulsory settlement of boundaries and other moot points by an International Arbitration Board drawn from countries outside the British Empire. But any scheme should, he says, "leave the door open for eventual union."

Old Korea by Elizabeth Keith and Elspet Keith Robertson Scott. London, Hutchinson & Co., Ltd. 42s. ($8.40).

This is indeed an enchanting book. It brings back the atmosphere of old Korea for those who knew it thirty years ago, but in its portrayal of people and scenes there is a permanence of spirit which must still linger today in Korean byways. There are 16 illustrations in color and 23 in monochrome as well as many black and white decorations by the British artist Elizabeth Keith. Elspet Keith Robertson Scott, the artist's sister, has written a delightful text, giving intimate glimpses of Korean customs but also describing the sufferings of the Koreans under the Japanese. With the present unhappy division of Korea, this book has timeliness for today.

A Short History of Chinese Art by Ludwig Bachhofer. New York, Pantheon. $8.50.

From the polychrome pottery of the late stone age to the eighteenth-century paintings which were often servile imitations of the great T'ang and Sung masters, Professor Bachhofer compresses the history of Chinese art into one readable and instructive volume. The 130 illustrations of pottery, ritual bronzes, sculpture and paintings help to enrich and interpret the text. The main emphasis is placed on form and describing the changes in form which "revealed themselves as so many phases of a logical, orderly and organic evolution."

Divided India, by Robert Aura Smith. New York, Whittlesey House. $3.00.

In the belief that Americans are more familiar with the Indian than with the British point of view on India, Robert Aura Smith, who organized the war-time U. S. Information Services in India, endeavors to bring both points of view into focus and thus contribute to British-American understanding. The book analyzes the forces that have made for division in India and the events leading up to the Constituent Assembly, and reaches the conclusion that "some basis must be found for preserving all of the form and some of the substance of a central government" under Indian self-rule.

Listen Gentile, by Ben Aharon. London, Staples Press, Ltd. 10/6 ($2.15).

The author, one of the younger generation of Jewish labor leaders in Palestine, lives and works in the collective settlement, Givat-Hayim, which he helped to create out of a swampy wilderness. It is a burning personal record, but at the same time deals with the relation of the Jew to the wide range of modern social and political problems.

Saudi Arabia, by K. S. Twitchell, with Edward J. Jurji. Princeton University Press. $2.50.

This is a highly informative book on a country about which little is generally known—a country which in recent years has become of increasing interest to the United States, largely because of its oil. Those for whom the "romantic" aspect of Arabia is paramount must look elsewhere. Mr. Twitchell is an American mining engineer who first went to Saudi Arabia in 1931 and has advised Ibn Saud on developing his kingdom's mineral resources, building roads, increasing the water supply and improving agriculture. On all these matters and about towns and customs and government he writes authoritatively, but modestly keeps his own personality and experiences out of the picture.

White Man Yellow Man, by Arva C. Floyd. New York, Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. $1.75.

White Man Yellow Man, with its inflammatory implications, seems an unfortunate title for this sympathetic review of the wrongs and indignities suffered by the peoples of East Asia since their first encounters with the West. The author sweeps through the long list of outrages, humiliations and confiscations perpetrated by western powers in the past two centuries or more, and even today after two world wars he sees no fundamental shift in policy in regard to empire. Asia seethes, but there is still a precious moment, he warns, for the West to change its attitude and meet China and the rest of East Asia with friendly equality and the offer of cooperation in progress—before it is too late.

New Guinea Headhunt, by Caroline Mytinger. New York, Macmillan. $4.00.

This is a gay and entertaining book, which nevertheless gives a real insight into life in Australian New Guinea. It was in prewar days that the portrait painter Caroline Mytinger, author of *Headhunting in the Solomons,* set out with her friend Margaret Warner on a search for more Melanesians to paint. Scant funds only made their adventures the more lively and unpredictable. The reader shares in these adventures and especially the revealing sessions with each sitter—whether housecook, canoe-builder, sorcerer or late-practising cannibal. Many sketches and reproductions of a few of the portraits add flavor to the volume.

Stories of China at War edited by Chi-Chen Wang. New York, Columbia University Press. $2.50.

In a collection of sixteen short stories—the majority by young and little known Chinese writers—is unfolded a panorama of wartime China. This is not the China of the battlefield, rather the fringe and interlude of conflict showing the effect of Japanese occupation and terror on various types. Guerrillas, peasants, students, scholars, traitors, we see them all, not through western eyes, but as they appear to sensitive Chinese. As stories, these contributions are uneven, but they give a rare insight into the Chinese heart and way of looking at things.

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba by Erna Fergusson. New York, Knopf. $3.75.

Miss Fergusson, an experienced traveler in Latin America, saw Cuba from one tip to the other. Knowing Spanish, she talked to planters, teachers, farmers and politicians. Now she has written a colorful, very readable book which succeeds in combining historical information and discussion of Cuban problems with travel notes and topical anecdotes.

All the Best in South America, West Coast, by Sydney Clark. New York, Dodd, Mead. $3.50.

This travel guide is full of information, as all good little travel guides should be. But you have to dig deep for it in the wordage. If you don't insist on streamlining, you will find it valuable. The information is postwar and is about Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. For good measure, there are historical accounts of each of these countries.

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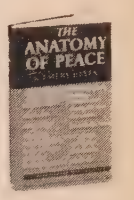

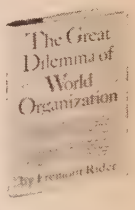

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THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN LATIN AMERICA by R. A. Humphries. New York, Oxford University Press. $3.00.

A history of Latin America from independence days to the present, with emphasis on social, political and economic factors. The geography and the people, the effect of immigration and the relationship with Europe and the United States are carefully examined. Special attention is given to the four key countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

HUAPANGO by Celestino Herrera Frimont. Mexico, D. F., Editorial Stylo.

"Huapango" and the fourteen other short stories in this volume have the flavor of Mexico. The stories might be classed as belonging to a literary genre similar to *The Vortex* by José Eustaquio Rivera; *Doña Bárbara* by Romulo Gallegos, *The Under Dogs* by Mariano Azuela and *Huasipungo* by Jorge Icaza, all depicting native life in one or another Latin American country or region. They are all part of the current to create a distinctive literary art dealing with Latin American themes and ways of life.

HEREJIAS Y SUPERSTICIONES EN LA NUEVA ESPANA (Heresies and Superstitions of New Spain) by Julio Jiménez Rueda. Mexico, D. F., Imprenta Univ. $1.25.

A fascinating study of the superstitions and cults current in New Spain. Full of information on witchcraft, trials against Jews, Erasmist groups and the lives of such picaresque characters as Gaspar de los Reyes. It should be invaluable to anyone interested in the development of ideas in Mexico.

CURAN COUNTERPOINT: Tobacco and Sugar, by Fernando Ortiz. New York, Knopf. $4.00.

The leading characters in this book are sugar and tobacco, two plants which have been as important in Cuban history and economy as in the lives of millions who have seen them only in their finished state. Ortiz, a Cuban scholar who has humor and imagination, writes not only of the historical and economic importance of sugar, but of their effect on folklore, art and everyday life. The book is full of anecdotes and interesting incidental information. Did you know, for example, that the Otomoco Indians used tobacco to enable them to prophesy? Or that in the nineteenth century England imported chopped Havana tobacco, mixed with red clay, as a dentrifrice?

GENERAL

GREAT ADVENTURES AND EXPLORATIONS, edited by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. New York, The Dial Press. $5.00.

As an explorer, Dr. Stefansson set himself the pleasant task of collecting the stories of the great explorations in the words of the discoverers, and with an enthusiasm that is quickly communicated to the reader. Here we have them all, or most of them, from the 330 B.C. Arctic venture of Pytheas to Peary at the North Pole in 1909 and Amundsen at the South Pole in 1911. The many comments and interpretations by the author and the maps by Richard Edes Harrison add zest to the original narrative of the old-time navigators.

SCIENCE AND FREEDOM by Lyman Bryson. New York, Columbia University Press. $2.75.

Lyman Bryson, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, has written a provocative little book. He asks why scientific methods cannot be applied toward establishing better living conditions. Mr. Bryson tries to describe what he believes is the "good society" rather than a utopia. He is practical and realistic. He admits that the subject is difficult, but says: "The highest morality to a creature who can think, the inescapable duty, is to think in the most difficult regions about the most subtle and terrifying problems. Man's toughest problem is himself."

PHILOSOPHER'S QUEST by Irwin Edman. The Viking Press. $3.00.

This is a delightful book, even more so perhaps than the author's earlier *Philosopher's Holiday*. Unlike many philosophers, serene in lofty aloofness, Dr. Edman has a lively sense of humor and also a clear-eyed perspective. He has an earthy quality, and can find his philosophy among everyday folk as well as in Plato, Aristotle, Spinoza and Kant. Moreover, he discards the stilted, labyrinthine vocabulary of philosophy for a simple style that any normal literate can understand. Such essays as "The Philosophic Neurosis" and "America's Own Philosopher" are a pleasure to remember.

AMBASSADORIAL BOOKS

Books will act as United States "ambassadors on a broad international front this year. Through its office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, the U. S. State Department will send touring exhibits of elementary and high school textbooks to Italy; children's books to Germany, stories by American women authors to Portugal; and volumes on art, architecture and city planning to Latin-America.

The United States and The Near East

By EPHRAIM A. SPEISER

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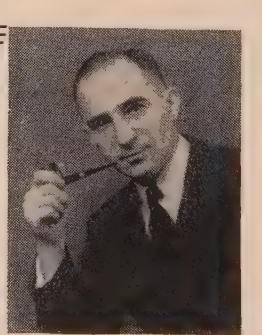

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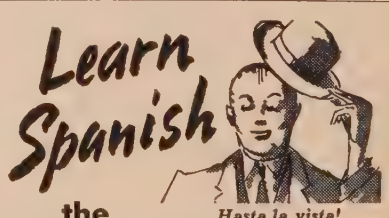

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How You Can Master GOOD ENGLISH

— — *In 15 Minutes a Day*

THOUSANDS of persons make mistakes in their everyday English—and don't know it. It is surprising how many persons fail in spelling such common words as "business," "judgment," "beneficiary," and "receive"; say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me"; use "who" for "whom"; and mispronounce the simplest words. And it is equally astonishing how few know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "s's" (as in "recommend" or "disappoint"), or when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, dull, humdrum, largely because they *lack confidence* in their use of language.

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Does your English help or hinder you? Every time you talk, every time you write, you show what you are. When you use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a word, when you punctuate incorrectly, when you use trite, commonplace words, you handicap yourself enormously. English, the very tool you should use to improve your business or social position, holds you back. And you don't realize it, for people are too polite to tell you about your mistakes.

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Even more recently, in the schools of Colorado Springs, an experiment was conducted under the supervision of F. H. Bair, then Superintendent of Schools in that city. Mr. Bair kept part of the school system under the old method of English instruction and put two elementary schools and one of the Junior High Schools (about seven hundred pupils in all) under the Cody method. Results were astounding! In his report at the end of the experiment, Mr. Bair states, in part, "The general results as shown by the statistical summaries and by the materials that I looked over were astonishing. It will be seen that the experimental schools in every case gained very sharply over the control schools. It would appear that Mr. Cody has come upon an idea and to some extent a procedure almost revolutionary in the teaching of English."

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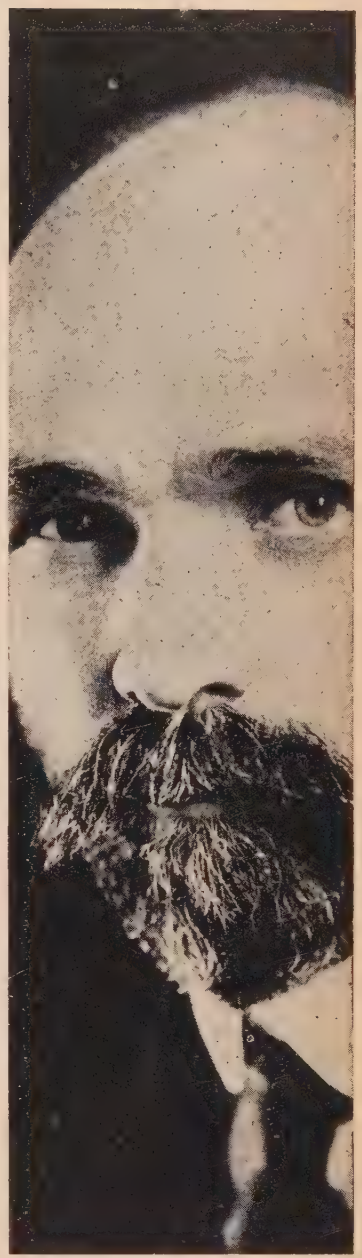

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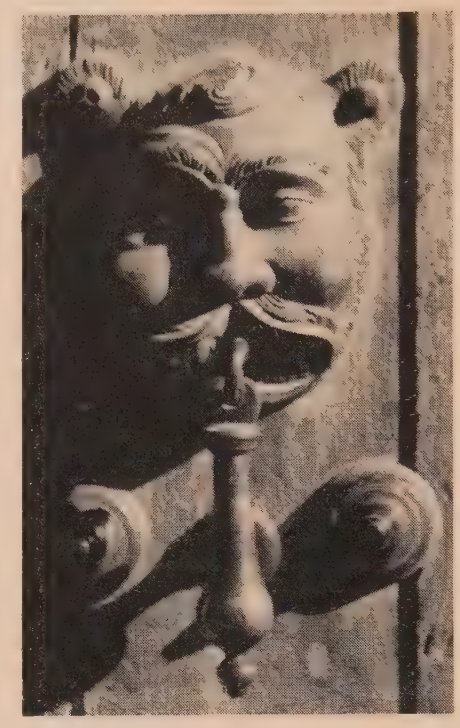
TREAD GENTLY IN OLD MEXICO

WE North Americans are all tourists at heart, no matter how vigorously we may deny it. It simply proves our exuberance and unquenchable curiosity. For all of which, God be thanked.

As tourists we also prove the soundness of Oscar Wilde's "All men kill the thing they love." We are forever uncovering quiet bits of unknown lands, then rush in to destroy the tranquillity and enchantment we admired.

Take Mexico for example. Prodded on by airlines, steamship agents and railroads, we pour into Mexico ten-thousand strong. We pounce upon lovely little villages hidden behind mountains, villages where life still has the pace of five hundred years ago. We drive into the village square, gasp with delight over its charms, eat the food (sometimes to our inner sorrow), sample the drinks, gloat over the "natives" (a tricky word "*compañeros*"—after all we are all "natives" somewhere), snap our cameras, make our sketches, buy this and that in the market. And thus, with the best intentions in the world, we proceed to kill the thing we love.



A bit of Mexico—old doorknocker.

Once a Peaceful Village

I SAW this happen in the little village of Tepoztlán tucked away in a lonely valley just over the mountain's rim from Mexico City. Ten years ago, Tepoztlán was reached only by prayer and fasting, and on a donkey's back down a steep trail. You found a village in whose quiet streets the Indians looked at you with startled eyes. Living within 50 miles of the capital city, they regarded the people of Mexico City as we would the speculative citizens of Mars. The people of Tepoztlán lived and died in their valley, ignorant of the outer world. Even the Spaniards had disturbed them little. The great church and convent in the village's center told of the conquest; its yellowed walls were pockmarked by the wind and the rain and the spent bullets of revolutionists. The life of the people converged in the market place.

In the patios of adobe houses women spent long hours grinding corn in hollowed stones for *tortillas*. The streets were lined with tall *ahuehuetes*, and luxuriant bougainvillaea spread a purple blaze over the tiled roofs. Then the tourists came, by a fine new road. The great church is still there, the market, the houses, the *ahuehuetes*, the bougainvillaea, the people. But the people have changed. They speak more Spanish, the little boys have picked up a few words of English: *Mister give me a penny . . . Hallo lady*. More radios are heard. The movies have come to town. In the market, the squatting women sell the things tourists want, shabby pottery, gaudy *sarapes*. Tepoztlán is lovely still, but I liked it better before you and I conspired to spoil it.

WE North Americans are headed south into Latin America, and there is plenty of room in which to move in the 8,000-mile stretch between San Diego and the Straits of Magellan. But there is no country in all Latin America which offers greater variety of surprise than Mexico. Here is every sort of terrain; the high central plateau with its cold nights and driving summer rains; the temperate lower valleys where summer lasts the year around; the blinding deserts of the north with miles of cactus against the backdrop of jagged mountains; the intoxicating exuberance of the tropics of the coast and the wet span of Tehuantepec. Mexico is not one land but many lands; its 20 millions are chiefly Indian or a mixture of Indian and Spanish; its Indians divide into more than two score families—the Aztecs of the central plateau, the Mayas of Yucatan, the Tarascans around Lake Pátzcuaro, the Mixtecs and Zapotecs of Oaxaca—all these, and others. Each family of Indians has a personality all its own, revealed in the dress worn, the language spoken, the wares produced. Mexico offers an ever shifting kaleidoscope; great cities, tiny villages, pyramids and temples of dead civilizations, colonial monuments as fine as Spain's, modern buildings. And over these many Mexicos preside the giants, Popocatepetl, Ixtaccihuatl and Orizaba.

By HUBERT HERRING

The Author: A specialist on Mexico and frequent traveler in Latin-America, Hubert Herring has long conducted a one-man campaign for better cultural relations between the United States and the southern republics. Born in Iowa 58 years ago, Herring started his professional life as a minister. Later he gravitated to writing, traveling, and teaching. His many books, lectures, and articles for leading magazines on Latin-America are based on twenty years of first-hand study. Executive director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, Inc. since 1928, he has also taken a leading role in annual seminars in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean area. In addition to his writing, he is now teaching Latin-American history at Pomona College in California. But whenever he gets the chance, he returns to old Mexico.

Mexico Invites You

How, then, to approach Mexico? You will undoubtedly start with the capital city.

You can get to Mexico City by various routes and vehicles. You can take a train through Laredo; you can find a steamer to Vera Cruz, and then a train to the capital; you can fly; you can drive over the Pan American highway through San Antonio. The last is the best.

The Mexican capital offers varied excitement. At the heart of it is a thriving modern city with full provision of hotels, restaurants and shops. Too many visitors get no further; they find a good hotel; they discover good restaurants and cocktail bars and night clubs—all expensive and usually no more Mexican than their opposite numbers in Hollywood or Manhattan. Then they take a few quick trips to the pyramids of Teotihuacán, the floating gardens of Xochimilco, the convent of Churubusco—and rush back to the good hotel, the expensive restaurant, the advertised night club. Then, in due season, they return to Keokuk. They have *done* Mexico.

For the traveler who would know Mexico City and Mexico, I diffidently offer advice. The advice is simple. Get out and walk. Walk away from the city's center, away from the best streets and the best houses, walk at random. Look into every church (but quietly, and women with heads covered). Try the side streets and do not hurry. Get out into the suburbs. Look into the schoolhouses; teachers and children will be glad to see you if you come with a smile. Drive out to the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, climb the hill of Tepeyac where the roses bloomed miraculously for Juan Diego four hundred years ago, wander through the cemetery which holds the bones of many a saint and villain.

Then reach out to the villages which cluster around the capital. Pick your village at random. Then walk and idle. Sit around and listen. Stop in the village *cantina* for a beer. If you speak Spanish you will soon have friends. If you stick to English you will find a Mexican eager to try out his English upon you. All of this advice is directed at men, or at women who have their men along. Women traveling alone will be wise to adopt a more conventional approach.

Then, from Mexico City as a base, there are a great variety of trips to be made.

Street scene in Taxco—one of Mexico's unspoiled old provincial towns.

A Village Panorama

Your first trip, perhaps, will be to the south—first to Cuernavaca, then Taxco, perhaps on further to Acapulco on the Pacific. Cuernavaca is an overgrown village bursting with tourists and the country homes of politicians who have made public service pay. There are good hotels, swimming pools, flowers, shops with good and bad wares and one of the best climates in the world. Taxco, fifty miles further down the road, is an old mining town clinging to the mountain side. Its adobe houses with their tiled roofs, its narrow cobbled streets, its central plaza, all melt into a panorama of color and line which you cannot soon forget.

TOWERING over the town is the lavish parochial church built in the 18th century by José de la Borda out of his silver profits. A few years ago, when the town was reached by a precarious cobbled road, Taxco was a sleepy place of haunting loveliness seldom visited by outsiders. Today, with thousands of tourists pouring in, with hotels spreading and multiplying, Taxco is still beautiful, still worth a visit, but it is no longer restful. Thanks to the enterprise of Bill Spratling, Taxco is the center of a revived silver industry, and dozens of silver shops compete with each other to sell you trinkets good and bad. And from Taxco, if you will, push on down to Acapulco on the sea. The beaches are good, the water is warm, the fish bite—but that is about all that can be said for Acapulco. Furthermore, it is crowded.

A second trip out of Mexico City will take you over the mountain rim to Puebla. You will have generous views of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, and from the mountain top you can look back over the valley where Hernán Cortés once viewed Tenochtitlán, ancient capital of the Aztecs. You will stop in the village of Huejotzingo to see one of the first and finest of Franciscan monasteries. Then you will drop down into Cholula, the holy city conquered by Cortés, and see what is left of ancient pyramids, now crowned with Christian churches. Then to Puebla, third city of the Republic, proud of its great colonial churches, convents and fine houses.

FROM Puebla you can push further south by automobile or by railroad to the city of Oaxaca, the ancient stronghold of the Zapotecs and Mixtecs. Here you find excellent colonial architecture, and near by monuments of older Indian civilizations in the tombs of Monte Albán, in the excavations of Mitla. Do not miss market day in Oaxaca which brings thousands of Indians with their pottery and textiles.

Back again in Mexico City, there remains a major trip to the West. A fine and spectacular highway now connects the capital with the city of Guadalajara, 380 miles away. Your first stop will be in Toluca with a market that attracts eager shoppers. Then to Morelia and to the altogether lovely village of Uruapan, its streets and houses and patios and markets and old churches offering a wealth of appeal. Here you will find the lacquer work for which the region is famous; here again, the tourist flood has worked its havoc. The beautiful designs and colors of former days have been corrupted. Most of the lacquer now sold is garish in color, inferior in design—a cheap copy of the former beautiful handicraft. From Uruapan you drive to the newborn volcano Paracutín, which boiled up unheralded from the plain and still gives evidence of inner tumult. Then to Lake Pátzcuaro, and the village of Pátzcuaro and a comfortable hotel where they serve the best little white fish ever caught. Here, after visiting the churches and the market, you will take a boat across the lake to the island of Janitzio and its fishermen's village.

The North American invasion of Mexico has only begun. The stream increases year by year. Some will go because Mexico offers bullfights, loud night clubs, hilarity in a strange tongue. Others will go to Mexico because of the work of its artists—Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, David Alfaro Siqueiros and many another; their work is splashed on the walls of public buildings in the capital, in Guadalajara, in Cuernavaca. Still others will go to witness the heroic efforts of a great but long tormented people to build a nation. For such wanderers, the chief inspiration will be found in the public schools which within a span of twenty-five years have brought substantial change. Still others will be interested in the story of the sweep of the centuries. At every turn one is reminded of the successive steps by which the Mexican people have come to their present state; Indian civilizations; the Spanish conquest and rule; years of revolution; years of building again.

THE traveler planning his first trip to Mexico asks advice. I shall leave most of that task to the gentlemen who sell tickets, engage hotel rooms, and furnish cars and guides. Most of the practical matters can be handled with good temper. There will be some minor irritations. Mexican hotels off the main paths of travel will be found quite impossible—and often, quite interesting. Food may also be a problem, except in the best restaurants. My advice on that point is simple—relax, don't demand the familiar, give the unfamiliar a chance, and you will be surprised at the joys in such items as *mole, enchiladas, frijoles refritos.* You may find them too hot with chilis for your palate—well, then, get out to the market and eat raw carrots and oranges.

Another item, germs. Many tourists go to Mexico filled with large fears of the germs which are about to pounce upon them. Again I say—relax. Of course Mexican sanitation is not up to the Des Moines standard—but, with due apologies, Mexico is more amusing than Des Moines. You can always buy bottled water and beer.

Listen—and Mexico Speaks

FINALLY, with due apologies, I would put in two further words of caution . . . words based upon more than twenty years of intermittent wanderings in Mexico.

First, may your invasion of Mexico be as *quiet* as possible. Slip in, don't break in. The North American tourist is everywhere regarded as a noisy fellow, always demanding something, asserting his rights. The description may be unfair, but unfortunately the few noisy and belligerent tourists fix a pattern. Remember that Mexico belongs to the Mexicans, that Mexicans are proud of their country, and that we are guests.

Second, you are not in Mexico in order to *compare* that land with the United States. Of course there are enormous differences between Pittsburgh and Puebla. The pyramid of the Sun is not so high as the Empire State Building. Plumbing in Orizaba is not up to the standard of the Statler Hotels. *Enchiladas* are different from apple pie and plum pudding. But what of it? And why should a considerable number of North Americans go through Mexico making loud remarks about the differences? But they do. And other travelers suffer for their sins.

I have watched hundreds of my friends on their first visit to Mexico. Some learned much, some but little. I would celebrate those who approach this ancient land with quietness and reverence and sound curiosity; who keep in the background, listening and watching. Mexico speaks to such people, tells them something of the mystery of her past and the promise of her future. And that is the chief reward for any traveler into the lands of others.

This plumed serpent from the Temple of Quetzalcoatl typifies the highly developed art of Mexico's ancient civilizations.

WORLD FILES

Every month World Files presents a complete and authoritative summary of all important speeches, treaties and other international documents of the preceding month. This summary provides an invaluable guide for those interested in and concerned with international affairs. We suggest that readers tear out the pages and file them for reference.

Complete copies of any of the items summarized, including official document when available, will be sent upon request to readers at cost plus a few cents for handling and mailing. Send your request, giving the key number of the document required (e.g., 11:47 for the Swiss-Argentine Economic Pact) to World Files, UNITED NATIONS WORLD, 385 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Period Covered: Jan. 18-Feb. 28, 1947.

8:47—Trade Pact between Soviet Occupation Zone and U.S.-British Zones,

Jan. 18, Minden, Germany

1. Signed by German representatives of Soviet and combined U.S.-British Zones. Period covered, year 1947. Volume of trade, 210,000,000 marks.

2. Soviet Zone will receive 15 per cent of U.S.-British Zones' steel output; iron and steel rolling mill products, tires, tubes and rubber conveyor belts.

3. Soviet Zone will ship wheat, rye, oats, brown coal, briquettes, chemicals, pulp, newsprint, cording for tires, buna and pit-props.

9:47—Exchange of Notes between Bevin and Stalin on Anglo-Russian Treaty; Note from Britain to U.S.S.R.

Released Jan. 24, London

Bevin to Stalin, Jan. 18:

1. Britain is disturbed at Stalin's suggestion to Viscount Montgomery in Moscow that Anglo-Russian Treaty of Allied and postwar collaboration might be regarded as "suspended in air," i.e., superseded by UN.

2. That view was erroneously attributed to Bevin in misleading *Pravda* article, Jan. 15, which took statement out of its context. Bevin's Dec. 22 statement was that Allies based their policy on UN. He certainly did not share *Pravda's* view.

Britain to U.S.S.R., Jan. 19:

1. Expresses surprise at *Pravda* article; says Britain had often suggested an extension of 20 year treaty; U.S.S.R. had not accepted proposal.

2. Article IV binds both countries to mutual assistance in event of new aggression by Germany.

3. No security agreements yet adopted under Article 43 of UN Charter could be construed as superseding it.

4. Logical conclusion of *Pravda's* interpretation of Bevin's remarks would be that all treaties and agreements between states were automatically superseded by the existence of UN "which would obviously be absurd."

Stalin to Bevin, Jan. 23:

1. Admits Bevin's Dec. 22 statement caused him some perplexity.

2. Recalls Stalin's Sept. statement that U.S.S.R. has treaty obligations to Britain not counting obligations arising from UN charter.

3. British messages now completely explain affair and do not leave room for misunderstandings.

4. If treaty is to be extended, it requires revisions freeing it from reservations which weaken it.

Background: "Reservations" mentioned by Stalin, which Bevin on Feb. 7 asked Stalin to elucidate, are believed to refer to clauses in Anglo-Russian Treaty stating that treaty shall remain in force until the two countries recognize that it is superseded by plans "for common action" by Britain, U.S.S.R. and other nations. These could be UN obligations assumed since treaty was signed.

10:47—U.S. Demarches on Polish Election held Jan. 19.

State Department statement, Jan. 28

1. It is clear that in the election the Polish Provisional Government "did not confine itself to the suppression of the so-called 'underground' but employed widespread measures of coercion and intimidation" against democratic opposition elements.

2. U. S. considers Provisional Government "has failed to carry out its solemn pledges" (to permit "free and unfettered" elections as envisaged by the Yalta and Potsdam agreements).

Statement by Pres. Truman to new Polish Ambassador, Feb. 4:

"It is a cause of deep concern to me and the American people that the Polish Provisional Government has failed to fulfill [its] pledge for free elections."

11:47—Swiss-Argentine Economic Pact,

Jan 20, Zurich

1. Under five-year pact Argentina will supply Switzerland with 250,000 tons of wheat in 1947 and 100,000 tons in each of four succeeding years providing total Argentine exports reach 2,600,000 tons. If not Swiss quota will be between four and ten per cent of entire quantity available.

2. Switzerland to get 120,000 tons of maize in 1947; 100,000 tons in each of four following years. Switzerland will also receive barley, rye and oats.

3. Switzerland to supply Argentina with industrial equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

12:47—Resolution by Indian Constituent Assembly on Indian Independence,

Adopted at New Dehli, Jan. 22

1. Declares Assembly's "firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India an independent sovereign republic" and to draw up constitution wherein British India, the Indian states and other parts of India, as well as other territories willing to join an independent India, shall become a union.

2. Guarantees autonomy of states.

3. Vests sovereignty in the people.

4. Guarantees justice—social, economic and political; equality of status—and of opportunity before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality.

13:47—India Princes' Resolution Cooperate on Constitution, 2

Jan. 29, New Dehli

1. Chamber of Princess resolved to "render fullest possible cooperation in framing an agreed constitution" for union of India.

2. Union to be within framework of British Cabinet Mission's plan.

3. Union to have power over defense, communications, and foreign affairs.

4. Entry of states into union to rest finally with each state.

5. States to retain boundaries and control over internal affairs.

14:47—Trade Pact between French Occupation Zone and U.S.-British Zones,

Jan. 23, Minden, Germany

1. Provides for interchange of goods valued at 66,000,000 marks during first quarter of 1947.

2. U.S.-British Zones will supply 33,000,000 marks worth of iron, steel, machinery, spare parts, textiles, tires and tubes.

3. French Zone will supply equal amount of sawn timber, pitprops, clocks, watches, surgical instruments, precision tools, pulp and tobacco.

Note: This pact parallels agreement signed between U.S.-British Zones and Soviet Zone, Jan. 18 (see above).

15:47—Argentina to Purchase Firms Formerly Owned by Axis Nationals,

Jan. 24, Buenos Aires

1. Decree issued by Pres. Juan D. Perón empowers government to purchase all assets of business concerns in Argentina formerly owned by Axis nationals.

2. Central bank sets aside $25,000,000 as advance against purchase price.

Background: Perón's decree, a belated move to comply with the Chapultepec agreement, was greeted by U. S. State Department as "a welcome addition to the measures already taken in respect of Nazi educational and other institutions." Argentine Foreign Office announced plans to eliminate all nonessential concerns and to operate essential businesses either through the government or private ownership. Estimated cost of first 60 business concerns involved, $100,000,000.

16:47—Trade Pact between Netherlands and U.S.-British Occupation Zones,

Jan. 25, Berlin

1. Permits direct dealings between Dutch business men and Germans.

2. Items of trade can be offset against each other in guilders, with net balances payable quarterly in dollars or sterling at creditor's option.

3. Officials announced first contracts for export of $875,000 of German dyestuffs and other materials to Netherlands.

Background: This is first treaty signed between an Allied power and the U.S.-British Zones.

17:47—Anglo-Burmese Statement on Negotiations for Independence of Burma

Released Jan. 28, London, after talks between British and Burmese.

1. Constituent Assembly to be elected in April to decide upon Burmese constitution.

2. Interim government will consist of the Governor's Executive Council. Council membership to be increased from former 50 to 100 drawn chiefly from members of Constituent Assembly.

3. Executive Council "will be treated with same close consultation and consideration as a Dominion Government and will have the greatest possible freedom in exercise of day to day administration of Burma."

4. Burma to have financial autonomy.

5. Britain will support any application by Burma for membership in UN.

6. British forces in Burma to be controlled by Britain; Burmese forces by government of Burma.

7. Burmese of frontier areas to attend special conference to discuss unification.

Background: Signed by Prime Minister Attlee and Aung San, leader of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, the agreement envisages an independent Burma within or without the British Commonwealth and gives Burma an interim government with powers about the same as India's. It also reflects the mercurial changes in Burmese situation in and since the war. Aung San, outstanding young Burmese leader, fought for the Japanese in Burma and became member of Tokoyo-sponsored Ba Maw government but later switched allegiance to the British. Two of his confreres in the London talks, Thakin Ba Sein and U Saw, are both former opponents of Britain (U Saw was interned throughout the war). Both declined to sign new London agreement.

18:47—U. S. Withdraws from China Mediation,

Jan. 29, Washington, D. C.

1. U.S. announces decision to terminate connection with Chungking Committee of Three (U.S., China Nationalists and China Communists) and with the Committee's field Executive Hq. at Peiping.

2. U.S. to withdraw marines and other U.S. personnel at Executive Hq.

Background: U. S. step came after more than one year's efforts by Gen. George Marshall (before his appointment as Secretary of State) to mediate the dispute between China's nationalists and communists. It was foreshadowed by Secretary Marshall's statement on the situation, Jan. 2 (World Files, Feb.). Withdrawal indicates hopelessness in U. S. eyes of bringing the factions together. Meanwhile Dr. John L. Stuart remains as U. S. envoy to Nanking. It is expected that the 9,000 marines in China will be withdrawn except for 1,000 to 2,000 at the training base at Tsingtao and the Military Group of 750 engaged in training Chinese personnel at Nanking. On Marshall's advice the proposed $500,000,000 Import-Export Bank loan to Nanking has been held up.

19:47—Soviet-Finnish Pact on German Funds in Finland,

Feb. 3, Moscow

1. Finland to pay U.S.S.R. 6,000,000 Finnish marks $44,118 in goods, territory, services and foreign exchange, representing German funds in Finland at end of war, assigned to U.S.S.R. under Potsdam agreement.

2. Half the total payable in goods; 460,000,000 marks in foreign currency.

3. U.S.S.R. acquires territory of Yaniskoski and Nickakoski on Paatsonloki River, including Yaniskoski hydro-electric station.

20:47—Truman's Report to Congress on United Nations for 1946,

Issued Jan. 25 by State Dept.; obtainable from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.; *221 pages;* 45 *c.*

1. Contains letter of transmittal from Pres. Truman summing up UN activities and especially the work of the U. S. delegation.

2. Gives complete survey of UN during 1946 and part played by U. S. delegation.

3. Chapter divisions: General Assembly; Security Council; Atomic Energy Commission; Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council and Non-Self-Governing Territories; International Court of Justice; Representation in UN.

4. Also contains Charter of UN, membership of chief UN bodies, major resolutions adopted by Gen. Assembly, important speeches, etc.

21:47—Formation of South Pacific Commission,

Feb. 6, Melbourne, Australia

Signatories: Britain, France, Netherlands, U. S., Australia, New Zealand.

1. Commission, consisting of two members from each government, will advise member governments in advancing economic and social welfare of 1,700,000 natives in South Pacific (more than half under Australian administration).

22:47—Marshall's Statement on Foreign Policy,

Feb. 7, Washington, D. C.

1. Will follow Truman and Byrnes policy of doing everything possible to strengthen and perfect the UN as an instrument for discussing international problems and maintaining international peace.

2. Goal is peace with dependable basis for collective security—the first essential on the road to disarmament.

3. International control of atomic energy with effective safeguards is of first importance. It is not a problem of disarmament in the conventional sense.

4. Solutions acceptable to the great powers of the tremendous issues posed by the peace settlement are also essential to real security. It is difficult to see how any real disarmament can take place until such solutions have been found.

5. U. S. will avoid repetition of tragic consequences of unilateral disarmament and limitation of armaments as in 1921. Problem cannot be solved on an emotional basis. This time it has to be on a practical basis.

23:47—Security Council Resolution on Balkan Investigation Commission,

Feb. 10, Lake Success

1. It is the sense of the Security Council that the Commission is not empowered to request the appropriate authorities of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to postpone the execution of any persons sentenced to death unless . . . the examination of any such person would assist the Commission in its work.

Background: After arriving in Greece the Balkan Inquiry Commission asked and obtained from Greek government postponement of the execution of several convicted Greek guerrillas. Amid protest from Greek government at "interference" in Greek internal affairs, the Commission asked the

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UN for clarification of its rights to request the postponements. Security Council adopted above resolution by a 9 to 0 vote, U.S.S.R. and Poland abstaining.

24:47—British Plan for Palestine,

Feb. 10, London

1. Purpose five-year British trusteeship over Palestine with object of preparing country for independence.

2. Areas of local administration to be delimited, each to include majority of Jews or Arabs upon whom would devolve legislative, administrative and financial powers.

3. Jewish immigration at rate of 4,000 monthly for two years, i.e., approx. 100,000.

4. After four years a constituent assembly to be elected.

Note: Arab and Jewish spokesmen in London promptly rejected proposals. Britain then announced that Palestine problem would be turned over to UN.

25:47—Speeches by Austin and Gromyko on Disarmament and Atomic Energy,

Feb. 11, Lake Success

Austin—

1. U.S. insists Security Council should not delegate to the proposed disarmament commission any authority in the field which has been set aside as the jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Commission. "We insist that this is essential."

2. Commission's terms of reference should be so clear that it cannot legally call for information regarding weapons, armaments and other matters falling within the competence of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Gromyko—

1. At the Gen. Assembly neither U.S. delegation nor any other raised the question of an opposition between atomic weapons on the one hand and so-called conventional weapons on the other in respect of UN's disarmament task.

2. Austin's proposal "envisaged a future possible situation in which the Soviet Union might be considering measures undesirable to the United States." It is for this reason that U.S. delegation wishes to add special clauses to disarmament commission resolutions.

26:47—U.S.-Canadian Agreement on Joint Defense Measures,

Feb. 12, Washington and Ottawa

After discussions by the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, the two countries have decided on—

1. Interchange of selected individuals so as to increase the familiarity of each country's defense establishment with that of the other's.

2. General cooperation and exchange of observers in connection with exercises and development and tests of material of common interest.

3. Encouragement of common designs and standards in arms, equipment, organization, methods of training and new developments.

4. Mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country.

27:47—UN Security Council Disarmament Resolution,

Feb. 13, Lake Success

1. Council will set up commission consisting of representatives of its members with instructions to submit to the Council within maximum of three months proposals for—

A. General regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces in accordance with Gen. Assembly's resolutions of Dec. 14, 1946;

B. Practical and effective safeguards to insure implementation of the resolutions.

2. Those matters which fall within the competence of the Atomic Energy Commission as determined by Gen. Assembly resolutions of Jan. 24 and Dec. 14, 1946 shall be excluded from the jurisdiction of the disarmament commission.

3. Title of the commission shall be the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

4. Council will request the Military Staff Committee to submit to it, as soon as possible as a matter of urgency, recommendations on basic principles which should govern the organization of the UN armed force.

Note: Resolution adopted by vote of 10 to 0, U.S.S.R. abstaining.

28:47—Marshall Statement on Greece,

Feb. 14, Washington

1. It is to the interest of the U.S. and of all the United Nations that Greece be assisted to maintain her independence and territorial integrity.

2. U.S. hopes that the recent broadening of the Greek Government is a sign that the Greek people are turning away from the past and, forgetting bygone differences, are beginning to face the future with confidence and in substantial unity.

29:47—British White Paper on Empire Defense,

Feb. 14, London

1. "The fruits of seven years of intense war effort should not be thrown away by an ill-considered jettisoning of defense responsibility."

2. Asks Parliament for 899,000,000 pounds ($3,596,000,000) for fiscal year 1947-48.

3. Estimates British armed forces as of Mar. 31, 1948 at 1,087,000.

4. Gives survey of overseas locations including occupation zones, of British forces.

5. Compulsory military service will be maintained.

30:47—Exchange of Notes between U.S.S.R. and U.S. on Dean Acheson Statement.

Molotov to U.S.,

Feb. 14, Moscow—

1. Cites question by Sen. McKellar during Senate discussion: "Don't you think Russia would have seized the rest of Europe and of the world if she had had [atomic] bombs?"

2. "In reply to that 'rude attack' against Soviet Union, Vice Secretary of State Acheson declared: 'Russia's foreign policy is aggressive and expansionist.' "

3 Protests the "inadmissible" behavior of Mr. Acheson in making "gross slander" against U.S.S.R.

Marshall to Molotov. Feb. 18. Washington.

1. In accordance with U.S. Government system, an officer of the Executive branch, called before a committee of the Legislative branch is under a duty to answer frankly relevant questions . . . Acheson's conduct therefore cannot be described as inadmissible but was rather in line of duty.

2. Under U.S. standards, a restrained comment on a matter of public policy is not a slander. "Therefore, I know that on second thought you will not attribute hostility to frankness."

Note: Acheson's actual statement was slightly different from Molotov's quotation—he referred to Russian foreign policy as "an aggressive and expanding one." In later note, Molotov rejected U. S. reply as unsatisfactory.

31:47—China Restores War-Time Economic Controls,

Feb. 16, Nanking

1. Establishes Chinese dollar at 12,000 to $1 U.S., against former 3,350 to 1.

2. Bans strikes, lockouts, speculation and hoarding in mining, agriculture and industry.

3. Establishes control of salaries, prices, credit and basic commodity supplies.

4. Bans transactions in foreign currencies except by Central Bank.

Background: President Chiang announced restoration of war-time system of controls to stave off inflation and economic troubles due to "the cumulative effect of devastation and dislocation of eight years of war and one year of destructive peace." Next day, Central Bank fixed official price of gold at $480,000 Chinese an ounce ($40 U.S.).

32:47—Soviet Amendments to Atomic Energy Commission Report,

Feb. 18, Lake Success

Would amend Commission report to Security Council (*World Files,* Feb.) as follows—

1. Enforcement of atomic energy control to be "within the framework of the Security Council."

2. Eliminates clause in Commission report stipulating that "there shall be no legal right, by veto or otherwise, whereby a willful

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violater [of the atomic energy control Agreement] shall be protected from the consequences." Substitutes statement that serious violations be reported immediately to nations parties to agreement and to the Security Council.

33:47—Britain to Quit India in 1948,

Feb. 20, London

1. It is Britain's "definite intention to take the necessary steps to effect the transference of power into responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June, 1948."

2. If a fully representative Constituent Assembly is unable to produce a constitution before that time, Britain "will have to consider to whom the powers of the Central Government in British India should be handed over on the due date, whether as a whole to some form of Central Government for British India or in some areas to the existent provincial governments" or in some other way.

Note: Britain's action means that the Indian factions, chiefly Hindus and Moslems, must settle their differences or risk civil war in 1948.

34:47—British Economy Survey for 1947,

Feb. 21, London

1. Warns public that unless British economy is strengthened, "we may never restore the foundations of our national life . . . The central problem is coal and power, and upon this everything else depends."

2. Seeks boost in coal output from 189,000,000 tons in 1946 to 200,000,000 in 1947; increase in number of miners from 695,000 to 730,000; miners to be exempt from conscription.

3. Sets 1947 export goal at 140% of 1938 level (ultimate goal is 175%).

4. Proposes expansion of labor force by 100,000 foreign workers; increase of 15% in capital for equipment and maintenance in industry, mining and agriculture in 1947; expansion of shipbuilding and other industries.

Background: Survey was issued in midst of power crisis, with large sections of industry at standstill, as result of exhaustion of coal stocks (1946 output was five million tons under consumption). Survey estimated 1947 deficit in nation's balance of payments at 350 million pounds ($1,400,000,000); expenditure of U.S. and Canadian dollar loans threatens to increase dangerously.

35:47—Truman Request for $350,000,000 for Relief Abroad,

Feb. 21, Washington, D. C.

Recommends the appropriation of above sum to bring relief to war-ravaged sections, stressing forthcoming end of UNRRA. Relief to be used only for providing basic essentials of life, such as food, medical supplies and items to aid in the production of foodstuffs.

The proposed fund should be under control of U. S.

36:47—Argentine - Italian Immigration Agreement,

Feb. 21, Rome

1. Provides for emigration of workers, artisans and technicians from Italy to Argentina (no limit in numbers stated; 40,000 are already on waiting list).

2. Immigrants (a) to enjoy same rights and be subject to same duties as Argentine workers; (b) will be protected against exploitation; (c) agree to keep their jobs at assigned places for two years; (d) may send remittances freely to Italy.

3. Fares will be advanced by Argentine semi-governmental agency and reimbursed from worker's pay in 40 monthly installments.

37:47—Bevin-White House Exchanges on Palestine,

Bevin, in Commons, London, Feb. 25—

1. Reviewed series of abortive proposals for Palestine settlement but said that last fall situation, including prospects for increasing Jewish immigration, had "looked more hopeful".

2. At Paris Peace Conference Prime Minister Attlee telephoned him to say that Pres. Truman was going to issue another statement advocating immediate admittance of 100,000 Jews.

3. "I went next morning to . . . Secretary . . . Byrnes and told him . . . that I believed we were on the road if only they would leave us alone. I begged that the statement should not be issued but I was told that, if it was not issued by Mr. Truman, a competitive statement would be issued by Mr. Dewey . . . I cannot settle things if my problem is made the subject of local elections."

White House Statement,

Feb. 26, Washington

1. Commons debate implication that America's interest in Palestine and settlement of Jews there is motivated "by partisan and local politics is most unfortunate and misleading . . . President's statement Oct. 4, 1946 . . . merely reaffirmed attitude . . . which U.S. Government has publically expressed since summer of 1945."

38:47—Austin-Gromyko Speeches in Security Council on Pacific Isles Trusteeship,

Feb. 26, Lake Success—

Austin—

1. Outlined proposal for U.S. trusteeship under UN of Japanese mandated Marshalls, Marianas and Carolines (98 isles; 846 sq. m.; 48,000 population).

2. "The American people are firmly resolved that this area shall never again be used as a springboard for aggression."

Gromyko—

1. In opinion of Soviet Delegation it would be "right and proper" to place this area under U.S. trusteeship (earlier Secretary Marshall revealed receipt of U.S.S.R. note to same effect).

39:47—Hoover Report to Truman on U.S.-British Occupation Zones of Germany,

Feb. 26, Washington—

1. Gives complete review of economic situation, saying conditions "have sunk to the lowest level known in a hundred years of Western history."

2. Proposes U.S.-British expenditures for fiscal year ending 1948 of $951,000,000 for importation of food imports needed to put Germans in working condition necessary for self-sustenance; cost to be shared between U.S. and Britain; repayment to be made first charge on economy of reconstructed Germany.

ATOMIC POWER

(*Continued from Page* 23)

stalled the first factories for extracting this substance from the mineral we call pitchblende, much of the then-known resources of which were on Austrian territory. When Austria slammed the door on exports, French prospectors went into action, locating deposits northeast of the Central Mountains; later at Autonois, and farther west, toward Grury and Issy-l'Eveque in Saone-et-Loire; and to the North, toward Beauregard in Nievre. When in 1904 radium production was begun at Nogent-sur-Marne with the help of the Curies, there was hope that metropolitan France could furnish the uranium supplies. But later it was found necessary to turn to Bohemia, Portugal, the United States and to the French colony of Madagascar.

Today, with more modern prospecting methods, we are again interested in investigating the possible deposits of uranium in the Autun area; in the Forez Mountains, where traces have been found; in the Bourbonnais region, and at many other points where there are indications that this substance may occur. Nor must we forget Madagascar, and Tonkin in Indo-China, to which we can look for supplies of uranium if those within France itself prove disappointing. At present the largest known deposits of uranium are in the Belgian Congo, the United States and Canada. But, for us, there is one helpful factor that operates. We are interested in constructive rather than destructive uses of nuclear energy. And the consumption of uranium in the nuclear energy machines is so small as to be almost negligible.

We cannot but admire the effort at research and construction which in the United States, through the teamwork of scientists and technicians, produced at least one vast atomic center, employing a thousand workmen and costing the U. S. astronomical sums. Yet all that this great center produces is bombs.

The scientists and technicians of France, who have looked with the mind's eye on the death at Hiroshima, even as they have suffered the ravages of war on their own territory, believe that the atomic age must be accompanied by a world-wide intensification of the sense of social responsibility. We hope that our atomic village of Saclay will contribute to the renaissance of France, but also by the lesson of its useful aims, to the peace of the world.

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You know that Virginia lived secure because she merged her sovereignty into a national sovereignty. You know that again our unit of government, America, must merge into a greater unit, the World.

★Will you be the man to swing 130 Million Americans into this knowledge that the world must be our country.

If you can change our habits in eating and wearing and spending, you can change our habits in political thinking.

You can break up our habits of National Sovereignties before they destroy America and the World.

You, Advertisers and Publishers, are the only people who can do it fast enough to save us.

Convert yourselves. Convert us. The Time is Short.

As you sent electric light and telephones and machinery over the world, it is you who can send over the world the system that kept thirteen quarreling states at peace.

America has turned loose this horror, this Atomic Bomb, that can destroy us. America through you can produce the cure.

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Ada P. McCormick

What will your lineage, your campaigns, your products be in a country of ashes?

This editorial appeared in

Letter

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Letter

TUCSON, U. S. A. UNITED NATIONS

MAR 18 1947

A United Nations Crossword Puzzle

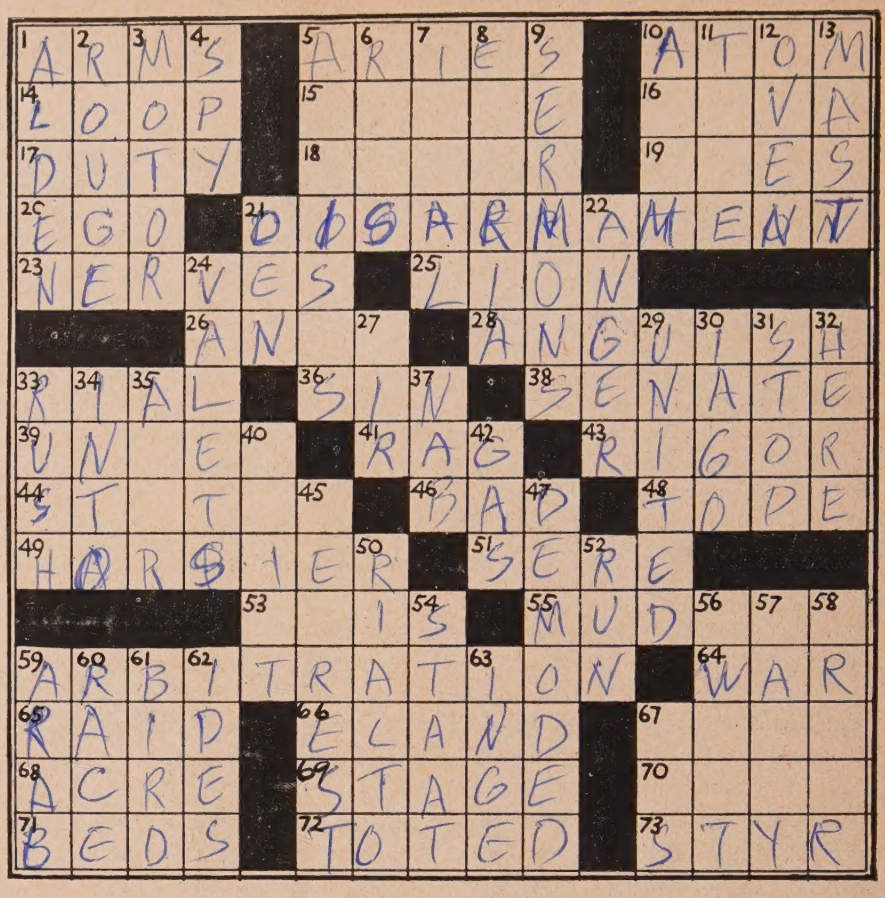
DEFINITIONS

Across

1. United Nations link these to limit these
5. Roman ram
10. Its split split Security Council
14. Lawyers are good at finding this kind of hole
15. Flock of herons
16. Usually dies in the last act
17. Souvenir-laden delegates pay this after doing this
18. The UN wants a straight one
19. Greek deity—no candidate for UN
20. UN members should shun this
21. Major objective of UN
23. Wars of this kind are smokeless but inflammable
25. One from Judah upset the Duce
26. Pilaster
28. Found in concentration camps
33. Monetary unit of Iran
36. This plus 46 produces a sailor
38. Ratified U.S. entry into UN
39. Loosen
41. UN delegates often chew this
43. Two little corporals found plenty of this in Russia's winter
44. UN delegates often talk about the this of this and that
46. See 36
48. European shark
49. A groom is this than most
51. Negroid people of Sudan
53. Beautiful rival of Phrynne
55. The Security Council often ends its session in this
59. The UN suggests this as the method for peaceful settlement of disputes
64. Disarmament would stop this
65. This, too, aerially speaking
66. Large African antelope
67. UN was this to many an international trouble

Solution to last month's puzzle

P	E	A	C	E	■	S	I	A	M	■	U	S	S	R
E	A	S	E	S	■	T	O	M	E	■	N	I	C	E
G	R	I	N	S	■	A	T	O	M	■	I	R	A	N
S	L	A	T	E	■	G	A	R	B	■	T	E	N	T
■	■	■	■	N	O	E	S	■	E	V	E	N	T	S
A	D	V	I	C	E	S	■	A	R	E	■	■	■	■
S	E	E	K	E	R	■	A	S	S	E	M	B	L	Y
C	A	T	O	■	■	L	I	E	■	■	O	L	I	O
I	R	O	N	I	C	A	L	■	S	C	R	E	A	K
■	■	■	■	O	A	T	■	C	L	O	T	U	R	E
Q	U	O	R	U	M	■	R	E	C	U	■	■	■	■
U	N	D	O	■	B	L	U	M	■	N	A	V	A	L
A	T	O	P	■	R	O	M	E	■	C	R	I	M	E
S	I	R	E	■	I	R	O	N	■	I	N	S	E	T
H	E	S	S	■	C	A	R	T	■	L	O	A	N	S



DEFINITIONS

Down

1. Priscilla Mullens' married name
2. Red (Fr.)
3. More peaceful in a truck than a tank
4. Complete international faith in UN would put him out of job
5. UN gives these in many a peace play
6. Rots by exposure
7. The UN doesn't think it's this but would like to be
8. Woman who advises a statesman
9. In the diplomatic sense, these are not so good as actions
10. A best-selling Mr.
11. Hoop
12. Dutch one is often made of clay
13. There's one of these for each of 55 flags at Lake Success
21. Hitler's was atop a rock
22. Sometimes upsets UN talks
24. Few UN delegates have these
27. Free for all
29. The UN should be
30. Shakespearean villain
31. UN signal to saber-rattlers
32. Not there
33. and 34. If it's marriage, don't
35. Armadillo
37. Reverse this and obtain veto
40. If proven of any member, charged with breaking Charter, the UN will get tough
42. UN wants to ban this war pest
45. Most withered
47. Isolationism in U.S.
50. Shylock's business hangout
52. Even nylons do.
54. State (German)
56. Arab delegates' ancestors did this in a tent
57. Laymen
58. By avoiding this, UN hopes to succeed where League failed
59. Adds color to UN meetings
60. Armaments are dangerous contenders in this
61. Descended from reptiles
62. Deadline in March for Caesar and taxpayers
63. He pronounces it Ing
67. In the midst of Lhasa